

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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TEXT OF SAKURAUCHI FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW260529 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0436 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi delivered at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] At the resumption of the 96th Diet Session, I would like to outline our basic foreign policy. The international situation surrounding our country today is severe indeed. East-West relations centering around the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, remain as unstable as ever. In addition to the conspicuous Soviet military buildup and the Soviet advance into the Third World, against the backdrop of this buildup, the current situation in Poland is becoming more and more critical.

Third World countries have deepened relations of mutual dependence with major industrial nations in recent years, greatly influencing the peace and development of the world. However, most Third World countries still have weak political and economic foundations, thus providing one of the causes of internal confusion and regional disputes. Last year, in Indochina, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, much confusion and many disputes erupted, some of which remain unsettled.

The world economy, on the other hand, has not yet completed adjustment to the second oil crisis. It is beset by a multitude of such as a lower growth rate, increased unemployment, persistent inflation and imbalance in international payments. Under these circumstances, there is a growing tendency toward protectionism. The business slowdown in the major industrial nations is also affecting economic development in developing countries to a great degree. I cannot but say that great indeed is the mission assigned to our diplomacy under these circumstances.

Japan has achieved an impressive economic development in recent years, now accounting for 10 percent of the world's gross national product. Our country's international position has improved by leaps and bounds. As a result, our international responsibilities and role have markedly increased, not only in the economic field but in all other fields including the political field. Immense indeed are the world's expectations of Japan. On the other hand, keen attention is now focused on the question of whether or not Japan's behavior measures up to these expectations. In my opinion, we have to view all problems confronting our relations with other nations in this frame of mind. I firmly believe that we should not cope with these problems passively, but should contribute to world peace and prosperity positively, on our own initiative, for in this way we can build a Japan that can be trusted by the entire world, and, most of all, in this way we can insure Japan's security and prosperity.

Great indeed is the responsibility of our diplomacy. I will now outline our policies on various foreign policy issues at hand.

First of all, in unfolding positive diplomacy, it is imperative for Japan to maintain solidarity and cooperation with the major Western industrial nations that share the common values of freedom and democracy. In positively coping with various problems facing the international community and building a framework for world peace and prosperity, nothing is more important for Western nations than to share roles suitable to their respective national potentials and situations and bring their capabilities into full play as a whole while maintaining constant consultations and liaison.

In this sense, friendly and cooperative Japan-U.S. relations based on the Japan-U.S. security arrangements stand at the center of our diplomacy. It is indeed encouraging, and we note it with deep emotion, that today, 30 years after the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan-U.S. relations of alliance backed by mutual trust have become unshakable. Japan has stepped up cooperation with the United States in coping with various immediate international problems while holding constant consultations at all levels for satisfactory settlement of various bilateral economic and security problems.

On the security question, we regard it as necessary for Japan to promote a smoother and more effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and build a moderate yet high-quality defense capability committed to purely defensive purposes. Japan and the United States are expected to assume ever-increasing responsibilities and roles to ensure world peace and security through mutual cooperation. From this point of view, the government will exert efforts to strengthen still more its particularly close relations with the United States.

In unfolding our diplomacy from a global point of view, the West European countries, including the EC member nations, are as important partners as the United States. Needless to say, it is important to strive for smooth settlement of our economic problems with these European nations. Still, further increasing political cooperation with Western Europe remains a major task. As a result of Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to Europe, dialogue and cooperation between Japan and Europe have been strengthened. The government will step up these efforts in the future.

On the other hand, strengthening our friendly and cooperative relations with Canada, Australia and New Zealand -- major advanced democracies in the Pacific region -- is also important. Our relations with these nations have steadily improved, particularly in the economic field, in recent years. We will strive to build cooperative relations in other fields, including in the political domain.

It is an important pillar of our diplomacy to strengthen our relations with Asian nations and to play an active political and economic role for peace and security in this part of the world. Peace and security on the Korean Peninsula are important to our own security and to the security of East Asia. It is necessary to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and the ROK, which is separated from our country by a strait, through extensive exchanges at various levels, and to build stable relations based on a broad national foundation. At present, efforts are being made in the ROK to build a new nation despite manifold economic and social difficulties. We would like to extend as much cooperation as possible to our neighbor in its national construction in accordance with Japan's basic policy on economic cooperation.

As for our relations with North Korea, we plan to gradually expand exchanges in such fields as trade, economy and culture.

China's efforts to build a stable and prosperous nation will contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia, and it is important for Japan to continue to provide as much cooperation as possible from now on. This year, which will mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the leaders of the two countries are scheduled to pay mutual visits. We want to consolidate our friendly and cooperative relations with China still more.

In Southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries have achieved remarkable economic development and, through increased solidarity and cooperation, have become an important stabilizing factor in that region. Japan will continue to support ASEAN efforts for the peace and prosperity of Southeast Asia and will strive to develop more cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries.

The Kampuchean question and the Indochinese refugee problem continue to be destabilizing factors in that region. As for the Kampuchean question, efforts were made to achieve a comprehensive political settlement through dialogue last year at the international conference on Kampuchea and in the United Nations. But, regrettably, Vietnam has made no response to these efforts. Japan will continue to exert its influence to bring about a settlement of this question through cooperation with the ASEAN nations and by maintaining dialogue with Vietnam. Concerning the Indochinese refugee problem, Japan plans to make further contributions to a settlement of this problem through cooperation in various fields, including monetary and food aid, and through acceptance of refugees for permanent settlement.



Meanwhile, stability in southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean region has assumed added importance for Japan in recent years. Our government will exert efforts to strengthen our relations with countries in this region.

As for our relations with the Soviet Union, one of our important neighbors, Japan will try to seize every opportunity to tenaciously carry on negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding a peace treaty through a settlement of the question of the northern territories and establishing stable relations based on genuine mutual understanding. To our regret, our relations with the Soviet Union are still in a difficult stage due to the military buildup in the northern territories, the military intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in Poland. Our government is strongly demanding the rectification of these situations. During the recent second round of the Japan-U.S. working-level consultations in Moscow, frank opinions were exchanged on Japanese-Soviet relations, which are in the state just described.

The current developments in Poland will have a serious impact on the international situation. In view of this, the government demands that the present abnormal state of affairs in Poland be corrected immediately. Our government also holds the view that the Polish question should be solved by the Poles themselves without any outside interference. Our government has directly expressed to the Soviet Union its view that the current developments in Poland have been caused by Soviet pressure and, in this sense, the Soviet Union is responsible for them. We have sought Soviet self-restraint in this regard. In coping with the developments in Poland, Japan regards it as important to maintain the unity of the West and to deal with them properly as a member of the West.

As for our overall relations with East European countries, the government will exert efforts to promote mutual understanding and develop friendly relations with these countries by taking their respective conditions into consideration.

The Middle and Near East are important as an oil-producing area and as a strategic key to East and West. The situation in this region is still fluid, as evidenced by the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat, the unsettled Iran-Iraq conflict, the unstable situation in Lebanon and the continued Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. What is very important in achieving a lasting peace and stability in that area is cooperation, above all, among the advanced democracies in the political, security and economic domains. Our government will strengthen its diplomatic efforts for peace in this region, in addition to economic and technical cooperation, while striving to promote mutual understanding through cultural exchanges and by other means.

Especially for realization of a fair, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and Israel's right to existence should be mutually recognized. Our government informed both Egypt and Israel of this position when our leaders met PLO Chairman 'Arafat during his visit here last year and when our officials met with Israeli Prime Minister Begin during the funeral of the late Egyptian President as-Sadat.

Our government will continue its efforts to contribute to the drive to realize peace in the Middle East in cooperation with Western nations and those Arab countries pursuing realistic policies.

Last December Israel unilaterally annexed the Golan Heights. This is in violation of international law and the pertinent UN resolutions. Japan is pressing Israel to annul the annexation. As for the Iran-Iraq conflict, we are concerned over the still unsettled conflict. Japan will continue to support international efforts for a peaceful settlement and press the two countries for an early settlement of their dispute.

It is indeed regrettable that the Soviet armed intervention still continues in Afghanistan. Japan will strongly press for complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, in cooperation and concert with friendly nations who share our views.

Latin American countries, expecting further development, have diversified international relations in recent years and steadily strengthened their friendly relations with Japan. Our government will step up efforts to strengthen cooperation with them, not only in the economic field but in the international political sphere, including in the United Nations.

Our relations with African countries have become increasingly close. Utmost attention is being paid to negotiations among concerned countries for an early realization of Namibia's independence. Japan, for its part, will cooperate in the drive, centering around the United Nations, to settle the Namibia issue.

Needless to say, all countries in the world are charged with the task of achieving world peace and security. In this sense, great indeed is the role of the United Nations. Japan will step up cooperation with the United Nations in its peacekeeping activities in particular, thereby discharging its responsibilities as a member of the UN Security Council.

Unremitting efforts for disarmament and arms control are essential to place the international community on a more peaceful and stable foundation on a long-term basis. As for nuclear disarmament, the foremost issue at hand, self-restraint and responsibility on the part of the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries possessing nuclear weapons are of primary importance. Japan will continue to press these countries for nuclear disarmament. In this connection, we earnestly hope that the just-started medium-range nuclear arms talks and the strategic arms reduction talks, which are expected to open this year, will make actual progress.

At the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, opening in June this year, Japan, as a peaceful nation and as a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, will stress the need for concrete disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament measures, such as a total ban on nuclear tests and the maintenance and strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation arrangements, and contribute to constructive deliberations.

Needless to say, cooperative economic management among the major industrial nations is essential to the revitalization of the world economy, one of the major problems facing the community of nations. It is also essential for these nations to make concerted efforts to promote the development of technology and the restructuring of their industries and to improve productivity.

As a nation occupying a leading position among the major industrialized nations, whose economic trend has a great impact on the world economy as a whole, Japan is required to take the initiative in implementing concrete measures to attain these objectives, thereby contributing to the development of the world economy.

The current international oil supply and demand situation is slackening. But there is basically no change in its tenuousness. It is all the more necessary at this juncture for Japan to maintain and strengthen constructive, friendly and cooperative relations with oil-producing nations in order to consolidate the foundations of a stable oil supply. At the same time, Japan has to further accelerate changes in energy economy through international cooperation.

This year, many important international conferences are to be held, including a summit meeting of the major industrialized nations in France and a GATT ministerial conference. Japan will take these opportunities to make active contributions to the smooth management of the international economy, while remaining aware of its international responsibilities and role.

As for economic and trade frictions, which have become a major issue with the United States and West European countries, it is necessary to reach a concrete settlement as soon as possible with a view to achieving expanded equilibrium through the preservation and consolidation of the principle of free trade and to making our relations with these countries still more smooth and solid. In this sense, we have to put into effect the various measures adopted by the ministerial council on economic measures as soon as possible and make utmost efforts to widen our market.

Growth of the developing countries is a major task for the community of nations. It will also play a significant role in revitalizing the world economy. In this sense, the spirit of mutual dependence and solidarity, as reaffirmed at the North-South summit, is to be evaluated as a major momentum for solutions to various outstanding problems between North and South.

As a nation that has more mutually dependent relations with developing countries, Japan is determined to exert still greater efforts to cooperate in the development of these countries, while continuing efforts to build constructive North-South relations by actively participating in North-South dialogues, including dialogues in the United Nations.

In solving the North-South question, economic cooperation is of particular importance. Japan is promoting economic cooperation on the basis of mutual dependence and humanitarian considerations -- the two keys to the North-South question. Strengthening the political, economic and social sinews of the developing countries, through this kind of economic cooperation, will contribute to peace and security in their areas and in the world as a whole.

In this sense, economic cooperation is not only Japan's responsibility to international society, but forms an important link in Japan's comprehensive security policy. From this point of view, Japan will continue to increase its aid to areas important to the maintenance of world peace and security.

After attaining the goal of doubling aid in 3 years, Japan set a new medium-term goal in January last year and is now endeavoring to increase official development assistance [ODA] and improve the quality of aid. We will continue to attach importance to aid in improvement of basic livelihood, including farm village and agricultural development, as well as to cooperate in development of human resources. Aid and cooperation in these two areas will be directly useful to the livelihood of the people in recipient countries and to the building of their countries. At the same time, we will reevaluate past aid and find ways to provide aid more effectively.

In order for Japan to play its role as an important member of the community of nations, it is particularly important to widely introduce the picture of Japan in its entirety to the world -- not only its political and economic images, but its social and cultural images as well -- and have the community of nations accurately understand Japan's basic foreign policy and the ideas that underlie that policy. From this point of view, we will expand and strengthen cultural exchanges and public relations activities to promote mutual understanding with various foreign countries.

Diplomacy is vital to insuring Japan's peace and prosperity in a comprehensive manner. It is not too much to say that our destiny depends on our diplomacy. On this occasion, I want to stress that it is urgent to consolidate the diplomatic foundations so that we can unfold diplomacy forcefully and dynamically. It is an essential requirement to strengthen, in particular, the information collection and analysis functions designed to speedily and accurately assess developments concerning our country. It is also essential to consolidate the structure for the implementation of our foreign policy.

The number of Japanese engaged in economic, cultural and various other activities overseas has markedly increased. Accordingly, it is an important mission for our diplomacy to ensure the safety and well-being of these overseas Japanese. To this end, the strengthening of the functions of our diplomatic missions overseas is urgently needed. What is required of the government at present, when manifold difficulties are in store, are efforts to blaze a new path for the country by pooling our people's wisdom. With this determination, I intend to cope with the difficult international situation. I would like to express my gratitude to each and every citizen and fellow dietmen for their cooperation and ask for their continued forceful support.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES CRITICIZE SUZUKI DIET SPEECH

OW251143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 25 (KYODO) -- Opposition political parties Monday criticized Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for neglecting a tax reduction which the parties said was the biggest concern of the Japanese people. Suzuki, in his policy speech to the Diet, stressed the need to rectify Japan's trade imbalance and also to achieve a small government.

The Japan Socialist Party, the No 1 opposition party, said Suzuki's speech contained nothing substantial on tax reduction and reconstruction of the state's financial health. Japan's organized labor has called for a yen 1 trillion (about \$4.4 billion) income tax reduction in fiscal 1982 starting April.

Suzuki's speech revealed that the prime minister lacked perspective and insight into the difficult international situations surrounding Japan, said Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the JSP's Diet Policy Committee. Tanabe criticized Suzuki for failing to explain convincingly why the government increased its defense spending while curbing expenditures for social welfare and education in the fiscal 1982 budget. The fiscal 1982 budget allocates yen 2,586 billion (about \$11.5 billion) for defense, up 7.75 percent from fiscal 1981; yen 9,084 billion (about \$40.3 billion) for social welfare, up 2.8 percent; and yen 4,863 (about \$21.6 billion) for education and science and technology, up 2.6 percent.

The No 2 opposition Komeito said Suzuki failed to state when the government expects to restore the state's financial health and when the Japanese economy might recover.

The moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party said the prime minister could present no concrete policy on administrative reforms, which Suzuki had promised to carry out at the risk of his political life.

The Japan Communist Party said the prime minister contradicted himself, as he allowed a sharp increase in defense spending while proposing to attend the United Nations special meeting on disarmament in June.

#### MIYAZAWA CONFIRMS 1966 MEMO WITH U.S. ON WEAPONS

OW261123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- A government spokesman Tuesday formally confirmed the existence of a 1966 memorandum exchanged by the Japanese Defense Agency and the U.S. Department of Defense on joint development of weapons.



The confirmation was made by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa at a press conference held at the prime minister's official residence here Tuesday evening to reply to a press report concerning such a memorandum. This was the first official comment on the memorandum revelation made by morning papers Tuesday.

Miyazawa said the 1966 memorandum was in fact a compilation of minutes of meetings on how to implement an agreement concluded in 1962 between the Defense Agency and U.S. Defense Department on exchange of information on key defense equipment and weapons development projects. Miyazawa stressed that the existence of such a memorandum did not mean that the two governments were actively promoting joint development of modern weapons.

Such a memorandum had no direct bearing on substantial moves for the joint development of arms, he said. Therefore, he insisted, such a memorandum was not in contradiction with the government's three key principles, which include a prohibition on the export of weapons.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki conferred with leading officials of the Defense Agency Tuesday morning on defense issues, but did not make any comment on the memorandum stories when Defense Agency officials explained its details, according to them.

#### TRADERS REJECT USSR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT DELAYS

OW270601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 (KYODO) -- Major Japanese general trading houses have rejected a Russian request for delay in payment for its steel imports, industry sources said Tuesday. The sources said the Soviet Union had also made similar requests in regard to chemicals and other products, as well as some of the import bills involved in cross trade with Japanese general trading houses. Observers believe the Russian requests were due to a shortage of foreign exchange.

The sources said that Promsyrveimport, Russia's state-run steel export and import corporation, had asked them to delay the advance from the normal 30 days to 180 days in respect to January-March deliveries of steel, accounting for some 40 percent of Japan's exports to the Soviet Union. Japanese steelmakers are believed to have contracted to exports more than \$300 million worth of steel products to Russia in the January-March period.

The sources said that Dalintorg, Russia's state-run corporation for trade with the Far East region, and other Russian state-run corporations had made sporadic requests for the deferment in the payment of the Japanese chemicals and other goods. Likewise, Eksportlen, Russia's state-run textile import and export corporation, had asked the Japanese general trading houses to defer the repayment of outlays for wool the latter bought from Australia for sale to the Soviet Union.

Similar requests for postponement of repayment of Japanese textiles have come from such East European countries as East Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia, the sources added.

DFRF DENOUNCES CHON'S UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK280948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Talk by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, dated 27 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] All of the Korean people are now seething with burning indignation over the fact that the South Korean military fascist clique, desperately obstructing the country's reunification -- which is the long-cherished of the nation -- recently put forward a so-called reunification proposal to deceive the people.

Its antinational and splittist nature has been already laid bare: The so-called reunification proposal recently advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an out and out scenario for two Koreas, insulting the nation's ardent desire for reunification and the sacred reunification cause of the people.

Believing that the contents of the talk issued by the vice-president of our republic and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in connection with the South Korean ruler's reunification proposal are very just, I bitterly condemn with surging national indignation the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal schemes to legalize the division of the country.

The so-called reunification proposal advanced by the South Korean ruler this time is not worth considering from start to finish. It is a trick designed to fabricate two Koreas under the mask of reunification. It is also a political trick to escape isolation and rejection at home and abroad and to realize long-term power.

The so-called proposal for holding general elections which the puppet talks about is also indeed preposterous. It is only too clear that democratic general elections cannot be conducted as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the military fascist dictatorial system are maintained intact in South Korea. Under the situation in which national sovereignty has been obliterated because of the foreign troops' occupation and in which all patriots and democratic figures advocating democracy and peaceful reunification have been arrested, detained or executed, how can general elections be conducted in accordance with the principle of national selfdetermination and democratic procedures? It is impossible. This is eloquently proved by all elections conducted in South Korea in the past.

It is a stern historic fact that in the situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have backed the fascist dictators of South Korea with armed force and the true will of the popular masses has been mercilessly trampled by bayonets, nothing patriotic could be uttered at all, to say nothing of holding a democratic election, and the true patriots and democratic figures have been assassinated or brutally suppressed and persecuted. Without reaching for a historical example, the present situation of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who is suffering in prison, wearing the shackles of a life sentence, is clear evidence of this. As widely known in the world, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has completely buried Kim Tae-chung politically because he knows that if a democratic election is held while leaving intact Kim Tae-chung, who is more popular among the people, he is destined to be defeated in the election. It is preposterous for the brutal military fascist dictator, who has kept foreign aggression troops in the country and has crushed even the last leaf of democracy with bayonets to talk about a democratic general election.

The issue of conducting free general elections is one we have consistently raised in the past for the reunification of the country. As is known to the world, we have proposed on many occasions to settle the country's reunification question by establishing a unified central government through the conduct of democratic general elections, under a situation in which all foreign troops have been withdrawn from Korea and an atmosphere for free elections has been created. But, this just proposal of ours was refused every time by the successive rulers of South Korea, who were manipulated by the United States.

Considering the specific conditions of our country, where the gap between North and South is widening and the situation around our country is growing complicated -- these things a consequence of the fact that our just reunification proposals have not been realized and the nation's division continues -- we suggested the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] as a new, realistic reunification proposal.

The South Korean rulers, ignoring this most feasible and reasonable proposal for founding a confederal state based on the specific conditions of our country, have proposed holding general elections, which are impossible at present, shelving such fundamental problems as the withdrawal of foreign troops and democratization. This, in fact, means a refusal to reunify and a desire to live divided into two Koreas forever.

Such a splittist attempt of theirs becomes more obvious in that they proposed conclusion of the so-called agreement on basic relations between the North and South. How can we label as a proposal for national unity and reunification that which is designed to prolong division indefinitely through such things as non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the opening of permanent liaison missions by means of an agreement signed between the North and South as between different countries?

If the so-called proposal for general elections is a facade of reunification, the proposal for concluding an agreement on basic relations between the North and South is an open proposal for permanent division and for legalizing the country's split into two Koreas behind this facade.

Moreover, it is not their own brain child. It is an archaic idea borrowed verbatim from a foreign country, which the preceding South Korean rulers once brought to the North-South dialogue table, only to be rebuffed. It is an act of those utterly indifferent to the interests of the nation to mechanically follow a method chosen by others in view of the specific situation of their country, without taking into consideration the specific conditions of our country and the sentiments of our nation.

By attempting to legally fix the nation's division into two states, the Chon Tu-hwan clique surpasses its predecessors in the scheme for national division. In principle, the current South Korean rulers are a group of traitors who are not qualified to talk about reunification. It is they who drove the dawn of democracy and reunification, just breaking bright after the October incident in South Korea, into the dark clouds of fascism and annihilated forces for peaceful reunification. It is they who are adhering to the scheme for having South Korea admitted separately into the United Nations as the next step in their efforts to gain foreign countries' support for the idea of both North and South Korea joining the United Nations, an idea designed to internationally legalize two Koreas. And it is they who are openly raising their voices for reunification in the 2000's, an idea for permanent national division, babbling that reunification is impossible.

They speak of reunification and dialogue, but they pursue national division in deeds. That the South Korean rulers came up with the so-called reunification proposal is aimed at fooling public opinion and escaping their isolation at home and abroad and realizing long-term power by blocking the immense influence of our DCRK proposal and creating the impression that they are doing something for reunification.

However, they cannot realize their dirty purposes with whatever ideas they may come up with. It is not by accident that the so-called reunification proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan was denounced at home and abroad for being splittist and unrealistic as soon as it was announced.

If the South Korean rulers really intend to reunify the country, they should not come out with a tricky proposal for division veiled by reunification, but should give up the two Koreas policy before it is too late, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, establish democracy, renounce the anticommunist confrontation policy and, furthermore, apologize to the whole nation for the massacre in Kwangju and unconditionally release all the democratic figures and patriotic people behind bars, including Kim Tae-chung.

If they demonstrate their new start with such practical steps for real reunification, not sham reunification, we will be able to [halsu issulkosida] discuss with them, too, the question of the country's reunification. Things depend on what stand and attitude the South Korean rulers take.

I appeal to the South Korean people from every walk of life to reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique's reunification proposal, a sham one run through with fraud, deceit and tricks, and to struggle in unity to establish the DCRK, which is the road to reunification and sovereignty.

#### OFFICIALS PAY CONDOLENCE VISIT ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

SK290354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- Cadres of our country on January 28 paid a visit to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang to express condolences on the death of M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was placed beneath the portrait of the deceased amid the dirge.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Yong-chae, Kil Chae-kyong, Yi Song-hui and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence, mourning the death of M.A. Suslov, and signed their names on the mourners' book.

#### KWP DELEGATION'S SOJOURN IN BANGKOK REPORTED

SK290524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, on January 23 inspected an ancient urban district and a crocodile farm in the suburbs of Bangkok, according to a report.

It was accompanied by Theam Jayanandana, second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and K. Naramphun, Democratic member of the parliament of Thailand.

It was invited to a party arranged by Theam Jayanandana, second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of Thailand. Present at the party were the members of the delegation and Saard Piyavan, first deputy speaker of the parliament of Thailand, the spokesman of the Democrat Party and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the party by the second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives and the head of the delegation. The second deputy speaker in his speech warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to Thailand.

He said: Korea is a happy land which has the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its head. He is, indeed, a sagacious and outstanding man. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who wisely organizes and leads the entire Korean people. He is very modest and tender-hearted.

I was also honoured with an opportunity of meeting His Excellency respected Kim Chong-il. He is an outstanding leader who guides the Korean people to progress. I send messages of greetings to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

The Korean people are a very intimate and disciplined people. I hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will be further developed in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I ask you to convey my wholehearted greetings to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.



I invite you to toast the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-sung and the good health and long life of His Excellency respected Kim Chong-il.

The party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On January 24 the delegation visited a farm of the maize and sorghum research centre of the Kasetsart Agricultural College in Nakhonratchasima. That day the delegation was entertained to a dinner by the deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

On January 25 the delegation met and had conversations with Banyat Bantadtan, vice-minister of interior from the Democratic Party, and Khunthong Phuphiewduen, deputy leader of the Democratic Party and vice-minister of education, in a friendly atmosphere. It was invited to a luncheon by the deputy leader of the Democratic Party.

#### NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES U.S.-JAPAN 'TRADE WAR'

SK271544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "Growing Trade Conflicts" deals with the "trade war" between the United States and Japan which is growing fiercer.

According to a report, when a U.S. congressman expressed the hope that Japan would immediately take concrete steps to remove trade imbalance, the Japanese foreign minister on January 8 merely asked for further remarks on points at issue, refusing to comply with the U.S. demand.

On the same day, the Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries at a Cabinet meeting rejected the opening of U.S. farm produce market. Earlier, the U.S. demand for the reduction of Japan's export of automobiles was turned down at a hearing on the U.S.-Japan auto problem.

This shows that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan over market and trade imbalance are becoming ever more serious, the article says, and goes on: The United States has lost almost all its markets and monopoly rights in the capitalist world and is internally caught up in a worst economic depression and social confusion.

The U.S. program of economic reforms aimed at the "revitalization of an economically powerful United States" became a mere scrap of paper and its economy greeted the new year with a fear of new economic depression.

Japan is also facing a serious economic crisis. For the Japanese economy chiefly depending on imported raw materials and export of goods, the problem of export is a vital one related to its destiny.

Accordingly, Japan is taking export offensive to seize better markets and get larger profits, while restricting the opening of domestic markets and extremely reducing import of goods. The dumping and export offensive by Japanese enterprises resulted in the ever increasing sway of Japanese goods in the U.S. markets.

These days the U.S. political and business circles demanded the Congress and administration to pursue a protective trade policy toward Japanese goods as a retaliatory step and the Japanese Government to increase import of U.S. goods, lower the tariff and abolish the non-tariff barrier.

The Japanese political and business circles and the press hold that the government should not yield to the unjust demand and pressures of the United States detrimental to Japan's national interests, saying that the United States had better understand the fact that the trade imbalance with Japan is attributable to the decreasing international competitive power of U.S. goods owing to the weakness of its economy.

Facts show that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan resulting from the contradictions of their interests for the monopolization of markets and high-rate profits will go from bad to worse in the future.

It is the intrinsic character of the capitalist countries to victimize others in the scramble to grasp more favorable markets and get more profits, stresses the article.

MALAGASY PAPER LINKS U.S. BUILDUP, KIM CHONG-IL

SK291055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- The Malagasy paper ATRIKA January 22 published an editorial article headlined "Danger of New War Must Be Dispelled From Korea," according to a report.

Recalling the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the U.S. imperialists buildup of aggression armed forces in South Korea and their scheme to stage massive military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" there, the paper says: The U.S. imperialists' aggression armed forces have been steadily reinforced in South Korea since Reagan took office. Along with the forces of the army, their air force and mass destruction weapons are being beefed up.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is active to be admitted into the United Nations and the U.S. imperialists and Japan support this not only behind the scene but openly in the foreground.

We sharply denounce such acts and schemings of theirs, regarding them as a downright challenge to the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a durable peace in Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, a high-handed interference in the national sovereignty and internal affairs of the Korean people, will come across stronger protest and denunciation from the world people.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoying the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il will never tolerate the new aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries should give up at once the new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES MILITANT POWER OF KWP

SK290724 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 January editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Military Power"]

[Text] Making this the most brilliant year in the history of the struggle of our party and people is a matchlessly glorious and worthwhile task assigned to us. The important work on which we should concentrate our utmost efforts in carrying out this task is strengthening the party's militant power. Increasing the party's militant power is basic in strengthening and developing our party and in achieving the revolutionary cause. Proceeding from the weighty duty of developing the party and the revolution, our party has set forth the policy of further increasing its militant power. This policy reflects the party center's intent and plan to firmly consolidate the party into an invincible militant organization which can overcome all difficulties and to more thoroughly achieve party leadership over the revolution and construction.

The future of our party, the revolution's success, and the destiny of the people totally depend on how successfully we forge ahead with the task of increasing the party's militant power. For the party to continuously increase its militant power is a basic requirement for it to accomplish its duty as the staff headquarters of the revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is the staff headquarters of the Korean revolution and organizes and encourages all victories.

The success of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people totally depend on our party. To successfully accomplish its duty as the staff headquarters of the revolution, the party of the working class should set forth a correct line and policy. At the same time, it should be able to thoroughly implement these. Only a powerful party which brilliantly implements the line and policy it has set forth can lead the revolution and construction to victory.

As the great political leader of our people, the KWP has taken responsibility for and solved all questions concerning the Korean revolution and the daily life and future destiny of the people. The revolutionary struggle and construction work have been organized and guided by our party, and, thanks to it, the people have won all victories. Only under the leadership of our party can our people achieve the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification, complete the Korean revolution and advance toward a bright future. Accordingly, no work is more important than strengthening the party and increasing its militant power in advancing the revolution and construction and in pioneering the future of the fatherland.

Today, the militant power of our party has increased as never before. Through the struggle to imbue the party and society with the *chuche* idea, the party's ranks have been organized with the quintessence of the revolution: endless loyalty to the party and the leader; the unity of the entire party has been strengthened based on the *chuche* idea; and the organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been firmly consolidated so as to complete the revolutionary cause. It is the proud trait of our party that the entire party breathes and acts with a single ideological will and that, going through fire and water, it struggles to implement party decisions and directives.

In the long history of our party, the leadership authority and militant power of the party has never been as great as we see today. In our country today, socialist construction has vigorously advanced with the spirit of adding speed battle to *chollima*, and astonishing miracles and exploits have been continuously performed. This vigorously demonstrates the invincible militant power of our party.

We have attained great and proud achievements in increasing the party's militant power. While consolidating the achievements already attained, we should continuously and vigorously forge ahead to increase the party's militant power. Increasing the party's militant power is an important task which should continue as long as the party exists and which we should further strengthen with the progress of the construction of socialism and communism.

The final goal of the party of the working class is to build communism. The cause of socialism and communism advances and is completed through the struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and through the difficult and complicated struggle to reform nature and society. Without increasing the party's militant power, we cannot firmly protect and successfully advance this cause.

Throughout the course of leading socialist and communist construction, the party of the working class should regard the work of increasing its militant power as a strategic task. Historical experiences show that, if we do not continuously increase the party's militant power, we cannot victoriously accelerate the revolution and firmly protect the socialist gains which we have won through a bloody struggle.

Our revolution and construction have entered a new, higher stage today. The weighty and vast revolutionary duty assigned us and the present situation demand that we increase the party's militant power more than ever before.



Today, our party and people are assigned the glorious task of brilliantly implementing the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the historic sixth party congress and in his New Year's address. The decisive factor in successfully implementing this revolutionary task which is assigned to us is to strengthen the party and increase its militant power and leadership role in various ways. Without increasing the party's militant power, we cannot think of victory in the struggle to implement the decisions of the party congress. Nor can we hope for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of our posterity, generation after generation.

To accelerate the movement to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress and to endlessly glorify 1982, we should make epochal progress in the work of increasing the party's militant power. The basic issue in increasing the party's militant power is to consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. The party's militant power depends on the firmness of the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. Firmly consolidating the organizational and ideological foundation of the party always constitutes a primary task in increasing the party's militant power and its leadership role. We should pay close attention to completing the work of laying the foundation of the party to meet the requirements of the unfolding situation and further develop this work. Party organizations should devote all party work to this cause.

To increase the party's militant power, we should strengthen the unity of the entire party around the party and the leader. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The unity of the entire party based on the party's unitary ideology is the lifeline of our party. Only when we firmly guarantee the unity of party ranks based on the party's unitary ideology can we make our party a revolutionary one possessing invincible militant power and smoothly achieve its leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The ironclad unity of party ranks is the basic source of the party's militant power. Because the ideological and voluntary unity of the entire party has been firmly consolidated, our party has developed into a powerful one which is ever-victorious, overcoming all difficulties and trials. To increase the party's militant power, we should raise the unity of party ranks to a new, higher level.

The basis of the unity of party ranks rests with the unique nature of the ideology and will of the entire party. All party organizations should regard the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system as a general party task and continuously develop this work. Thus, they should help all party members more firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea, live and struggle in accordance with the requirements of this idea, and prevent the infiltration of all reactionary and antirevolutionary ideological factors incompatible with the *chuche* idea.

The unity of the revolutionary ranks, which was achieved around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the initial stage of the Korean revolution, was a most firm, vital, ideological, volitional and moral one based on unyielding revolutionary spirit and belief. We should brilliantly inherit and embody the tradition and example of this great unity in our struggle to further strengthen the unity of the party.

Carrying deep in their hearts the firm political belief that they only know the party and the leader no matter what difficulties they may encounter anywhere at any time, all functionaries and party members should forever follow and hold the party in high esteem.

Among party members and working people, party organizations of all echelons must intensify education to familiarize them with the mission and role and the invincible might and achievements of our party. By so doing, they must see to it that party members and working people loyally struggle to the bitter end under the leadership of the party.



What is important in strengthening the militant power of the party is further solidifying the revolutionary discipline of the party. Today, in our party, the discipline and order of democratic centralization, wherein the entire party acts like one under the leadership of the party center, have been established. The discipline of our party is a consciousness one which is established on the basis of a firm belief that the party members can fully trust and depend on the party for their destiny. It prides itself on its great vitality. History has never seen such an iron-clad militant party, with such a formidable organizing power and discipline as ours.

By ceaselessly strengthening the discipline of the party, we must further strengthen the party's militant power. Party organizations, functionaries and members must consider the discipline of the party to be as precious as their lives and establish a firm revolutionary work system and order in which they carry out all work only in accordance with the guidelines and intent of the party center.

Party discipline demands work assigned by the party and the party's decisions and directives be unconditionally and thoroughly implemented. The nourishment of the party's militant power is for the purpose of implementing the party's lines, policies and directives -- the systematic ideas of the entire party -- and carrying on the revolution and construction successfully. By brilliantly implementing the decisions and directives of the party, functionaries and party members must meet the trust and expectations of the party. This is their sacred duty and supreme task. Functionaries and party members must devote themselves to implementing the party's decisions and directives under all circumstances, with lofty consciousness and firm resolve to accomplish this unconditionally and thoroughly.

For party organizations, nothing is more important today than proper organizational work to implement party policies. The party organizations must consider it as a fundamental question to unconditionally implement decisions and directives of the party and, to this end, to carry out organizational and political work aggressively. By so doing, our party must be further strengthened as a party with militant power enabling it to brilliantly implement the party center's lines and policies under all circumstances, and as a systematic iron-clad unit which acts with a single will and discipline.

It is a prerequisite to the consolidation of the party's militant power to enhance the party spirit of party members. The party is a political organization composed of the masses of party members. The militant power of the party depends on the party spirit of the party members. Party spirit is endless loyalty to the party and the leader. It is a noble revolutionary spirit with which party members devote themselves to the struggle to protect and defend the party and to implement the lines and policies, the decisions and directives of the party.

All party members should continuously make efforts to enhance party spirit. This allows no exceptions and not a moment's pause or self-conceit. Party members can remain faithful on the road of the revolution and make their lives rewarding only when they continue their efforts to enhance party spirit. Functionaries, in particular, should be ahead of others in enhancing party spirit, which is essential to their accomplishing the party and revolutionary duties.

A goal for our party members in enhancing party spirit is cherishing the unyielding revolutionary spirit displayed by young communists such as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. The attitude of the young Korean communists -- who, not seeking higher positions or personal fame and prompted only by their revolutionary convictions and obligations, fought with their lives, upholding Comrade General Kim Il-song -- was a culmination of loyalty to the leader and of the communist party spirit.

What is important today in enhancing the party's militant power is that each party member cherish such a lofty party spirit. Party members, young or old, should prepare themselves to be true revolutionary fighters of the party by continuously training themselves to cherish the loyalty displayed by the unyielding revolutionary fighters.

The key to enhancing party spirit lies in having a correct concept of party organizations and strengthening party organizational life. Our party is a political guide [chongchijok yongdoja] that has bestowed on its members a most precious political life and keeps it shining. A noble virtue of our party members is to regard party organizations as the mother's bosom and to abide by them. All functionaries and party members should show respect for party organizations, entrust everything to them and make conscious efforts to be under their guidance and supervision. They should also make party life a normal and spontaneous one, not allowing a moment's pause, and implement the decisions and assignments of party organizations.

When party members have a correct concept of party organizations and strengthen party life to enhance party spirit, our party will become a political unit with vitality and power and its foundation will be consolidated rockfirm.

To promote the party's militant power, we should decisively enhance the role and functions of party cells, which are the bedrock organizations and smallest combat units of the party. When the party cell is as firm as a rock, the party can be consolidated as a steel-like combat unit.

All party members lead a party life and belong to party cells. Their party life comes under the direct guidance of party cells, upon which the duty is imposed to guide party members to think and work in line with the party's policies and will. When party cells are strengthened, we can consolidate the ideological unity of party ranks, establish in the party a strong revolutionary discipline and the unconditional nature of party policies, and strengthen the party life of cadres and party members. Party cells should link the party life of party members to the implementation of the tasks of the revolution and should enhance their vanguard role in implementing party policies.

In strengthening the party's militant power, it is important to improve the work methods and styles of functionaries, who are assigned the duty of organizing and executing the work of implementing party policies and rallying the masses around the party. When they continuously improve their work methods and styles, functionaries can instill in the masses more trust in the party and ensure the party's leadership in the revolution and construction.

All functionaries should thoroughly overcome all timeworn work methods represented by bureaucratism, subjectivism and formalism; go deep into lower units; grasp the situation of these units in a detailed manner; effectively guide them; carefully listen to the masses and carry out the revolutionary task of awakening their awareness and developing their creativity. At the same time, they should take care of workers and guide them with motherly affection, take the lead in carrying out difficult work and set an example for them.

In particular, economic guidance functionaries should thoroughly implement the party's economic policy with an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution and a lofty sense of responsibility.

When all functionaries practice the correct work method and guidance style, the militant power of our party will matchlessly increase, and our revolutionary ranks will be consolidated into an impregnable fortress.

Increasing the party's militant power in various ways is political work which is of the greatest significance in glorifying this year, during which we will greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has long devoted all his energy, night and day, to laying the historic foundation of our party and to founding, strengthening and developing it into the promising party we see today. His efforts at strengthening and developing our party into a most powerful one which can assume responsibility to the end for the destiny of the Korean revolution constitute the greatest achievements which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained for the fatherland, the people and the revolution.

While devoting his entire lifetime to the sacred revolutionary cause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in further strengthening our party and is energetically leading this work.

Increasing the party's militant power and consolidating its foundation constitutes sacred work to glorify forever the achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained in the struggle to strengthen and develop our party and to complete the chuche cause.

By enacting a great upsurge in socialist construction through a further increase in the party's militant power, party organizations and functionaries should do their best to glorify this year's great and significant political festival.

The future path of our people, tenaciously struggling under the banner of the great chuche idea, is a promising one of greater victory.

#### PYONGYANG PROTESTS 29 JAN SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK291350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above Kosong, Kangwon province at around 1215 hours 29 January and committed espionage activities against the northern half of the republic.

At the same time that the U.S. imperialists are dragging a large quantity of combat personnel and war materials into South Korea on the pretext of the aggressive war exercise codenamed Team Spirit 1982, they are more desperately perpetrating espionage activities against our country. The cases of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' infiltration of spy planes into the airspace of our country number 18 times this month alone.

The fact that the rascals are more nakedly committing espionage activities against our country in defiance of our repeated warnings and protests clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are straining the situation in Korea and are the most shameless aggressors.

Our people will by no means [choldaero] tolerate the continuous haughty and rude criminal espionage activities of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, who are violating the sovereignty of our country.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not wish to repeat the bitter lessons which resulted from the reckless provocative acts they perpetrated in Korea in the past, they should act with discretion.

HUN SEN PROTESTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

BK290622 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message to the chairman of the Commission on Human Rights categorically protesting the Pol Pot clique's presence in the forthcoming conference on human rights. The following is the text of the message:

First, the PRK has just celebrated the third anniversary of the 7 January victory, in which our people were liberated from the bloody regime of unprecedented genocide. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea, notorious for its genocidal crimes, was overthrown by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979. There now exists a criminal band operating along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, thanks to the sanctuaries in Thailand and the supply of all types of arms and ammunition by the Beijing ruling circles. The admission to your conference of representatives of the genocidal criminals, who brutally and systematically violated the most basic human rights and who were condemned by the Phnom Penh People's Court, insults international public opinion and dishonors the United Nations and the Commission on Human Rights. The PRK categorically opposes the illegal presence of these criminals at the conference on human rights -- a presence which is immoral. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea, having neither territory nor people, represents only a band of criminals manipulated by the expansionists and imperialists as well as their allies, who are trying to reinstall them so they will kill the Kampuchean people again.

Second, during the past 3 years, since liberation, at the cost of immense effort by the people and government of the PRK, the famine bequeathed by the clique of perpetrators of genocide has been eliminated. The people's life has been stabilized and improved with every passing day. Hospitals and schools have been reopened throughout the country for the health and education of the people. Agricultural and industrial production has been stimulated and boosted year by year to meet our people's daily needs. General elections by universal suffrage and secret vote took place democratically in 1981 to elect a National Assembly, which has adopted a Constitution and nominated a Council of State and a Council of Ministers. Our government, enjoying the support of the Kampuchean people, now effectively controls the PRK territory and handles all internal and international affairs of the country. Therefore, only the PRK Government is empowered to represent the Kampuchean nation in all international meetings and is capable of ensuring all obligations set forth by these meetings.

RECENT THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK290356 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- During the week ending 16 January, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 11 times and heavy artillery from Thailand bombarded 95 times; 10 of the bombardments were intended to support infiltrations by Pol Pot's men, military sources reported. Flights of Thai aircraft were reported over the Preah Vihear ruins, Chong Chom, Ampil and west of Smat Deng. On 15 and 16 January, two L-19's and four A-37's of the Thai Air Force overflew Hill 547, west of the Preah Vihear ruins.

On 19 January more than 100 shells fired from 155-mm and 105-mm guns from Thailand fell on areas east and west of Poipet.

In the Koh Kong-Pursat region, 31 artillery bombardments were reported in the region. Hills 322 and 336 and Smat Deng were hit by these bombardments.



In Battambang, heavy artillery from Thailand pounded the region 29 times; 18 bombardments were reported in Nimit, Poipet and Pailin. In the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear region, 105-mm guns and 120-mm and 82-mm mortars from Thailand shelled the region some 35 times with the help of reconnaissance aircraft. On 15 January Pol Pot's men infiltrated an area some 19 km northwest of Bek Anlung. The Kampuchean combatants killed 47 of them and seized 31 rifles and personal belongings. The remainder fled toward Thailand.

During the week, 107 armed Thai vessels and boats entered PRK territorial waters in the vicinity of the Koh Tang and Koh Kong Islands.

AMITY GROUP'S TET GREETING STRESSES SAV BONDS

BK281023 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Statement to station correspondent by Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, on Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] As you well know, what our Vietnamese friends have done for our Kampuchean people is most precious and invaluable. Our Vietnamese friends fed more than 30,000 Kampucheans who were fleeing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphen regime and taking refuge in Vietnam. They gave us rice, medicine, cloth and money, and even set aside land for our people to cultivate and live on. Moreover, we have seen that our Vietnamese friends wholeheartedly helped us in the establishment of our Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], which officially came into existence on 2 December 1978. In this case, as you know, our Vietnamese friends assembled Kampuchean nationals, including those comrades and elder brothers who were studying in northern Vietnam and those veteran fighters who defected from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. They rallied our intellectuals, Buddhist monks and people and encouraged them to join and support the front. Furthermore, as you and our Kampuchean people know, the Vietnamese friends helped our KNUFNS both morally and materially. They helped us, with their flesh and blood, to liberate and save our Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979.

Our Kampuchean people were thus saved and our beautiful Angkor land gained its independence. The people of all nationalities, both the majority and minority nationals, have enjoyed democratic rights and freedoms and become genuine masters of their own destinies. As President Ho Chi Minh's statement proved, nothing is more precious than independence, rights and freedom. Thus, since 7 January 1979 our Angkor land has enjoyed genuine independence and our Kampuchean people have enjoyed genuine rights and freedom. This is what we call the most precious, splendid and invaluable things. Moreover, as you are well aware, the Vietnamese party, government and people have continued to support and assist our Kampuchean people for more than 3 years, both materially and morally, thus enabling us to continue to firmly defend our national independence and to succeed in all fields in the restoration and reconstruction of our land, which was almost ruined. Of special note is the fact that our people have become masters in the political field. Both the party and the new revolutionary power are from the people and rally and work for the people. Our people have become masters in the economic field, that is, workers have become masters of the factories and enterprises that formerly belonged to the capitalists, and all the peasants have become genuine masters of the land and ricefields that formerly belonged to the landlords, feudalists and certain big bosses. The new state power has provided the peasants with seed, fertilizer and all available tools.

Furthermore, we have seen that the Kampuchean people have become the owners of their nation's culture. This means that the children of the people of all nationalities have been able to learn the alphabet, arithmetic, technical subjects and science, and our fine Angkor traditions have been restored, improved and vigorously expanded. The people of all strata and nationalities have once again been able to learn about their own traditions and customs, and music and songs can be heard everywhere.

In summary, during the past 3 years our people, including workers, peasants and intellectuals, have been able to take over all the major means of production such as factories, enterprises, ore mines and communication routes, which belong to the people. Our people have led and controlled the production work. Thus, in the distribution of the production gains the people, who are the producers, receive the benefits of production themselves. This is why we affirm that the people are the genuine masters of their destinies. This is unprecedented in the feudalist regimes, particularly in the Sihanouk regime, the capitalist regime represented by Lon Nol or the genocidal regime of the maniac Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who are cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists.

Who brought about all the above-mentioned achievements? They were brought about by the KPRP, the arduous struggle of all our people and the wholehearted support of socialist friends and all our other friends, near or far, particularly the Vietnamese friends who are our neighbors. Availing themselves of this occasion, the Kampuchean people would like to express thanks and gratitude to the VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people who have helped and are helping the Kampuchean people regardless of how much they have to sacrifice.

On this same occasion, all the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP and the front, pledge to protect the special bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and friendship, in addition to the bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, friendship and cooperation, making them everlasting, firm and forever flourishing. As defined in our Constitution, Chapter 1, Article 10, the PRK is strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation with the friendly socialist countries, particularly with Vietnam and Laos, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and -- as stated in the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress -- the bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, friendship and cooperation constitute a strategy in the Southeast Asian region.

On this solemn occasion of the Vietnamese people's New Year, all the Kampuchean people once again express profound thanks to the VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people who are our brothers and neighbors. We wish the VCP and the Vietnamese Government and heroic people new and greater achievements in the socialist revolution.

#### YOS POR LEADS DELEGATION ON PREY VENG VISIT

BK221016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On 14 January 1982 a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Council led by Comrade Yos Por, general secretary of the KUFNCD, including the comrade chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Committee, the female comrade chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association and many front cadres, visited cadres, employees, workers and our people in Prey Veng Province. The delegation visited Khsaok commune in Prey Veng District and Rumchek commune in Preah Sdech District.

When it arrived, the delegation was warmly welcomed by provincial cadres, workers of various provincial offices and people of each locality. Meetings were organized to welcome it, such as the one arranged by the provincial people's revolutionary committee at the provincial festival theater. On that occasion, Comrade (Nhien Phoeurn), permanent member of the provincial party affairs control committee, welcomed our delegation. He noted that this visit clearly showed that the relations between the state and the people in various localities are strengthening steadily.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Yos Por highly praised the great achievements scored by our people in Prey Veng Province from the 7 January 1979 liberation to the present under the correct leadership of the KPRP. The comrade added that although we have realized great achievements, they are not yet sufficient for our people's demands.

Therefore, we must heighten our spirit in making efforts to fulfill all duties, in particular the production movements, in order to contribute to the nation's recovery and reconstruction. In conclusion, the comrade stressed the close militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which is a vital factor in the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

Later, Comrade (Cheam Yeap), chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, gave a speech in which he said that the provincial authorities are determined to follow the guidance of the presidium in order to fulfill their duties of constructing and defending the province, districts, communes and villages.

#### HEM SAMIN ADDRESSES KANDAL FRONT CONFERENCE

BK240204 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 21 January 1982 a Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] conference for Kandal Province was solemnly opened at the Takhmau movie theater. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Comrade Hem Samin, secretary of the provincial party affairs control committee and member of the front, deeply thanked the members and those attending the conference, which was organized to review and sum up the Kandal provincial front's achievements during the past 3 years and to formulate directives to be implemented successfully in 1982. The comrade added that those 3 years of revival were years of struggle with a lofty sense of self-abnegation. During those 3 years we gained much good experience from our people's revolutionary movement in scoring many great achievements, even surpassing expectations on the national and international scene.

#### Emulation Campaign Report

BK270655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jan (SPK) -- Hem Samin, secretary of the Kandal Party and Provincial People's Revolutionary Committees, speaking at a meeting recently held in Takhmau, highly praised the results realized during the monthlong emulation campaign that ended on 8 January.

During the campaign, cadres, civil servants, combatants and peasants plowed more than 5,500 hectares, sowed nearly 750 hectares, planted more than 10,200 hectares of dry season rice and more than 1,500 hectares of subsidiary crops and irrigated more than 350 hectares of land. They also restored 880 small dams, 15,250 meters of canals and 18,700 meters of road and built 6 schools. During this emulation month, the people in Kandal achieved 26 percent of the dry season production plan. So far, the peasants in Kandal have opened up 1,290 hectares of new land. Of this, more than 400 hectares have been planted with rice and 350 hectares with subsidiary crops. They have also harvested more than 11,500 hectares of rice. Peasants in Khsach Kandal, Ponhea Loe and Kandal Stoeng Districts have sold more than 900 tons of paddy to the state. The emulation campaign also yielded satisfactory results in handicrafts, weaving and the fabrication of cooking pots.

#### PROVINCIAL HEAD ADDRESSES KOMPONG SPEU MEETING

BK250540 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 6 January 1982 almost 5,000 cadres, personnel, workers, combatants and people in Kompong Speu Province attended a grand meeting to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day organized by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's revolutionary committee.



On that occasion Comrade Uddam Meanchey, chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, spoke on our people's traditional heroic struggle against the enemies of all stripes. The comrade cited proletarian international solidarity, particularly the militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and the successive victories that have been won over the enemy, such as in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The great sacrifices of flesh and blood contributed by the Kampuchean people in the just cause of liberating the nation and fatherland from the aggressors brought about the 17 April 1975 great victory. The great victory on 17 April 1975 should have given our people numerous rights and freedoms and enabled them to build the country and live their lives in peace. But the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique plundered this great revolutionary achievement, killed over 3 million Kampuchean people and turned the Kampuchean territory into heaps of ashes and bones.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] our people, closely united with the fraternal Vietnamese people and army, toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique on 7 January 1979. At present, the people's living conditions have improved. Literacy has spread gradually from the provincial area to the countryside. These great victories are a clear proof of the genuine spirit of patriotism and lofty proletarian international solidarity, and clearly attest that the Kampuchean revolutionary situation is irreversible.

In conclusion, the comrade exhorted the people and cadres of all levels to make every effort to strengthen and broaden the bond of national unity in order to contribute to successfully implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, to building our national economy and to improving our people's living conditions for progress toward glorious socialism.

#### ROMULO STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA, ASEAN REPORTED

BK290240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
27 Jan 82

[Text] On 25 January, during his talks with Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi vice president, currently visiting the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, Philippine foreign minister, stated that the Kampuchean issue must not set a precedent for big countries to interfere in the internal affairs of small countries.

Foreign Minister Romulo indicated to the Iraqi vice president that ASEAN countries will continue to work for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for international guarantees for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. We will continue to rally world opinion on the Kampuchean issue until the situation in that country is normalized.

#### BEIJING RADIO CORRESPONDENTS DELEGATION VISITS

BK290419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
28 Jan 82

[Text] On 6 January 1982 a delegation of Beijing radio correspondents led by (Zhong Yimin) arrived in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 region for a friendly visit. The friendly Chinese guests sincerely met and conversed with responsible regional officials at a Democratic Kampuchean Government office.

On 8 and 9 January 1982 the Chinese friends met and interviewed military commanders and combatants of the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield. Commanders, male and female combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas happily expressed their deep feelings on the friendship between the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples. They said: "This visit by Chinese friends greatly encourages us that motivates us to make further efforts to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators until they are all driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory."



On 10 January 1982 Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, sincerely met and held talks with the friendly Chinese delegation. In the afternoon of the same day, they visited a landmine workshop of Brigade 320. On 11, 12, 13 and 14 January 1982, they visited a number of villages in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 region and met and conversed with responsible village officials and representatives of the women's groups. On 14 and 15 January 1982 the delegation met and held talks with Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of health; Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; and the commander of the brigade in the Phnum Malai zone. The friendly guests were very impressed with health and military conditions in this region.

On 16 and 17 January 1982 the guests visited hospitals, schools and laboratories, and interviewed disabled combatants and the Venerable Preah Moha [ecclesiastical rank] The (Bel Long), who traveled from the U.S. to visit our Democratic Kampuchea. The Chinese friends were impressed with the Venerable Preah Moha The's patriotic spirit. Although he is more than 90 years old, he made the effort to visit his fatherland during this period of war. They were also very amazed at our disabled combatants who sacrifice their youth for their nation and race. On 18 January 1982 the friendly Chinese guests returned to their country.

#### LE MONDE INTERVIEWS SIHANOUK ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PM271225 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent Manuel Lucbert report: "France's Generous Policy Unlikely To Influence Vietnamese Leaders, Prince Sihanouk Tells Us"]

[Text] Beijing -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk thinks that, in the present circumstances, it is unlikely that Vietnam will be persuaded to seek a negotiated solution to the Kampuchean problem. Without wishing to criticize France's resumption of financial aid to Hanoi announced last month, the former sovereign said he is "pessimistic about the chances of this generous policy influencing the Vietnamese leaders."

During a recent interview with us, the prince said he thought the French Government's decision would certainly have a "beneficial effect" on bilateral relations between Paris and Hanoi. But "it would be wrong to attribute any greater importance to it," since "the Vietnamese understand only the language of force." He added, with great animation: "If we offer them carrots, they eat them greedily and do not even say thank you." The analysis of the prince, who has been in Beijing again since 4 January, having spent the greater part of 7 months on his property at Mougins, coincides with that of his Chinese hosts.

The improvement in Franco-Vietnamese relations has not pleased the Chinese at all. China has made it known on two occasions that it greatly deplores the gesture of Paris. XINHUA even went as far as to write, on 14 January, that "the socialist government's reputation will be tarnished" if France tries "by covert maneuvers" to "come to an arrangement" with Vietnam while that country turns a deaf ear to the UN resolutions demanding its withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The convergence of views between China and Prince Sihanouk does not mean that there are no clouds over relations between the two parties. Annoyed by the attitude of Hanoi, which has been doing nothing but "snubbing him" for the past 3 years, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is not, for that matter, completely satisfied with China's behavior toward him. Beijing has still not delivered to his supporters grouped on the Thai border the light arms it had promised them. An agreement providing for the arming of 3,000 men was concluded, the prince said, during his last visit here in May 1981. According to the former Kampuchean head of state, China is allegedly hesitating because it would like to see him cease his shilly-shallying. In this context, Prince Sihanouk's tougher tone toward Hanoi should be well received by Beijing.

In reality, things are a little more complex. In its relations with the prince the Chinese Government has to take into account the feelings of the Khmer Rouge, who, politically, remains its best ally and is the only one capable of dealing blows to the Vietnamese occupier. During the last few months relations between Mr Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk have turned sour again.

Singapore's recent proposal that a "flexible coalition" be formed has left the resistance movement more divided than ever. The Khmer Rouge has rejected this formula, which it fears would lead to a dilution of Democratic Kampuchea. On the other hand, the two other constituents -- Mr Son Sann's nationalist movement and Prince Sihanouk -- are in favor of the proposal, since it would give them more guarantees against the Khmer Rouge. The prince, who 6 months ago was anxious to stand aside, now says he is ready to head a coalition of this sort. How does China see these developments? Its position has been ambiguous until now. During the only talks he has been able to have with Chinese leaders since his arrival, Prince Sihanouk was told by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei that Beijing "would like to see him playing a greater role than hitherto." But Mr Ji did not repeat the wish expressed in the past by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who had told the prince that China wanted to see him become the head of the Kampuchean state once again. Mr Ji also gave his support to the efforts to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition, but he was careful not to specify what form it should take. In these conditions the chances of new tripartite discussions being held in Beijing in the coming weeks seem rather slim. Prince Sihanouk, who intends to stay in the Chinese capital until the middle of March, does not think that Mr Khieu Samphan is prepared to meet him at present. However, he has invited Mr Son Sann to visit him and the latter, with whom the Chinese would, moreover, like to talk, might go to Beijing in the near future on a private visit.

#### VODK REPORTS LNLG GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK230658 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
22 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of the LNLG guerrillas: On 13 January 1982 the Vietnamese enemy moving from (Khlem) village to (O Vien) stepped on landmines planted by LNLG guerrillas. Two of them were killed and two others were wounded. On 15 January 1982 the LNLG guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy in (Trapeang Toek) position, east of (Khlem) village. The Vietnamese were ambushed north of (Khlem) position and in (Padevat) village. Nine Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 13 others were wounded. The guerrillas destroyed a C-25 radio and two military barracks. In sum, during these 2 days the LNLG guerrillas inflicted 26 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They destroyed a C-25 radio and two military barracks.

#### Further Report

BK260800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
25 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos: On 1 January 1982 the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLG] attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (O Khlem), killing six enemy troops and wounding six others. On 19 January 1982 the LNLG guerrillas ambushed six Vietnamese troops trucks moving from (Preal) to (Khlem) village. They set a truck ablaze, damaged another, killed 10 Vietnamese troops and wounded 18 others. They also ambushed the Vietnamese troops moving from (Khlem) village to rescue their colleagues, killing five enemy troops and wounding two others. In sum, in these 2 days the LNLG guerrillas put 47 Vietnamese troops out of action and destroyed 2 trucks.

SITTHI WELCOMES MALAYSIAN OFFER ON KHMER SUMMIT

BK290736 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Thailand today welcomed Malaysia's offer to host a proposed summit of three Cambodian resistance groups striving to forge an anti-Vietnamese coalition. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said he was glad Malaysia had made the offer, as a tri-partite coalition linking the ousted Khmer Rouge leadership with two non-communist groups was vital to a political solution to Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge proposed the summit in their rejection of a call, put forward by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), for a "loose coalition" of the three groups. It would be the second summit for the anti-Vietnamese groups. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his one-time premier [Son Sann] first met in Singapore on Sept 4, 1981, when they agreed to set up a coalition to end Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge summit proposal comes after a similar call from Prince Sihanouk for the three leaders to meet in Beijing. Thailand, which was the venue for two months of tri-partite talks following the Singapore summit, has said it would not host the second such meeting.

Questioned on this, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said "there are already proposals for a summit in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur." The non-communist ASEAN states of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines would wait for the outcome of the upcoming summit before deciding on the next move, the spokesman added.

POST REPORTS RESUMED FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK290108 Bangkok POST in English 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- Heavy fighting between Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas resumed yesterday morning after a lull during the Chinese New Year period. Rockets, artillery and mortars were used in the hour-long battle. The fighting in Po Samton village, 3 kilometers from the Thai border, caused some damage to houses in the Thai village of Khok Sabaeng and forced the 191 students in a village school there to seek shelter in bunkers as about 32 shells sailed into the village areas.

Before the New Year, the Thai Supreme Command predicted that the fighting would escalate as the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces would take advantage of the dry season and step up their operations against the rebels. They predicted that this would set off a new spillover of Kampuchean refugees and bring more stray shells into Thai territory.  
[passage omitted]

NAVAL CHIEF REPORTS ON EASTERN PATROLS

BK281458 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Adm Samak Saiwong, Royal Thai Navy chief of staff, has reported that, according to a report which reached him at 1000 yesterday, nine unidentified vessels were operating in the vicinity of Koh Kong Island near the Thai border in Trat Province. The RTN chief of staff said he believes these vessels were giving support to ground operations against the Khmer Rouge forces in Kampuchea. The navy has been closely watching the movement of these vessels and will take appropriate counteraction if they intrude into Thai waters, he said. Concerning patrol operations in Thai waters off Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces, Admiral Samak said that following the incident which took place in late December, in which Thai vessels engaged in firefights with the vessels of the other side, the navy has stepped up patrols and intelligence gathering in order to gain advance knowledge of any retaliation planned by the other side.

Regular patrols have been conducted and two units have been placed in reserve to provide reinforcement in case of emergency. Reconnaissance planes have also been operating on a daily basis. Admiral Samak said that Thai fishing trawlers operating near the border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces have been told to supply intelligence reports to the navy.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Prem's Comments

BK281553 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 28 January regarding the Thai Government's suppression operation against drug kingpin Khun Sa's stronghold in the northern province of Chiang Rai]

[Excerpt] [Begin Prem recording] The case of Khun Sa is very important because it pertains to our national security. We all know that Khun Sa formerly sought political asylum in our country. However, he later disregarded the refugee law and engaged in many wrongdoings, particularly by establishing his own armed forces and engaging in the worldwide narcotics trade. Therefore, it is necessary for us to take action against him. He was violating our country's sovereignty. He is dangerous to most of the countries in the world because he is a major heroin trader on the government's wanted list. [end recording]

[Announcer] Asked about the government's timing for the suppression operation against Khun Sa and his men, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] As a matter of fact, the government has been planning to suppress them for a long time and has been trying to avoid causing trouble for all parties in order to maintain peace and order. We appealed to him and even dropped leaflets to try to stop such illegal activities. We asked him to live like an ordinary refugee. Later, we put a bounty on him, but all our efforts failed. We are also concerned about the safety of the other minority groups who have not violated the law.

[Question] Many people are suspicious that this operation was the result of pressure from other countries. Is this true?

[Answer] Our country has been an independent country for many centuries. We must use our common sense to do the right thing for our country. We are a member of the United Nations, so we must honor the narcotics suppression and prevention agreement. We act by what we feel is right, according to our legitimate rights. There is no country in the world that can force us or prevent us from doing the right thing. [end recording]

Statement by Spokesman

BK290812 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] According to deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman, a report reaching her yesterday said that fighting with the Khun Sa force was continuing sporadically in certain areas of Chiang Rai Province. Wanida cites a report from Highway [as heard] Department sources as saying that the Khun Sa force is suffering from battle fatigue.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said today that most units of the Khun Sa force which were deployed near the fighting zone have been withdrawn, but noted that there is still sporadic fighting and that the situation is relatively calm.



Prachuap disclosed that Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena called on him this morning and reported that the Burmese Government is elated with the Thai Government's suppression of the Khun Sa force, which is the major narcotics trader on the Thai-Burmese border. The Burmese Government also expressed willingness to fully cooperate with the government. Prachuap said he will visit Burma in March to discuss this matter.

#### Further Statement

BK290816 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Statement to newsmen by deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman; given on 29 January -- recorded]

[Excerpt] A report from Chiang Rai Province this morning said that on 25 January the border patrol police picked up leaflets produced by the Khun Sa group and circulated in Ban Hin Taek. The leaflets were in Chinese and said that the Thai Government must be held responsible for the attack on and damage to the Shan State Army headquarters and that the fighting will continue if the government does not accept responsibility. The leaflets said the Shan State Army did not traffic in narcotics. The weapons in its possession were for use in the struggle against the Burmese Government for independence of the Shan State, not for use against the Thai Government. The leaflets were dated 23 January and produced in Ban Mae Mo, Village Group 24, Tambon Mae Kham, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province.

#### KRIANGSAK CALLS PRESS REPORT 'POLITICAL SLANDER'

BK280238 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Former Premier Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday attacked a press report which implicated him in the drug trafficking network of Khun Sa.

Speaking to reporters at his residence, Gen Kriangsak described the report as a "political slander." He said he will have legal action taken against the person who made the accusation. Kriangsak claimed that while he was in power his government had earnestly suppressed drug trafficking, and stated that he had never had any links with the notorious drug kingpin.

Kriangsak, who was a former supreme commander, also denied a report that Khun Sa once built a house for him while he was on inspection tour to the Thai-Burmese border. The house, he explained, was constructed by soldiers of the former 93rd Regiment of the Kuomintang "to show their gratitude" to the Thai Army for helping them plant substitute crops after they were stopped from trading in opium. "And that happened about 20 years ago, and I only stayed once in the house," he said.

Meanwhile, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon said yesterday the Thai Government had to use military force against the Shan United Army (SUA) and Khun Sa because they allegedly planned to overthrow the state power in Burma. When asked why the government decided to deal with Khun Sa at this particular time when he had been seeking refuge on the Thai border for so long, he said: "The previous governments may have had different policies. But the present government has made it clear that it will not allow any foreign forces to use Thailand as a springboard to conduct subversive acts in other countries."

Messages praising the Thai Government for the battle against Khun Sa have, meanwhile, poured in. U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean described it as "a courageous and forceful action."

"We greatly appreciate this important blow against heroin production and trafficking," he said in a statement issued yesterday. He added: "I wish to express my own admiration for the courage and determination displayed by the Thai Government in undertaking this difficult campaign..." Australian Ambassador G.A. Jockel said Tuesday night of the on-going campaign during the toast at the reception of the Australian National Day: "My country is one of those affected by narcotics. In taking this action, Thailand is suffering grievous losses and casualties, for the sake of the future of the international community. Many Thais here tonight have helped take that difficult decision. It is with special feeling that we will be listening to the royal Thai anthem on this occasion."

#### THAI FORCES CALL ON CPM GUERRILLAS TO SURRENDER

BK220147 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Yala -- Thai security forces have air-dropped thousands of propaganda leaflets in areas infested by Malaysian communist guerrillas near the Malaysian border in campaigns to persuade them to surrender, a senior army official said yesterday. The appeal to the guerrillas, printed in Chinese, Malay and Thai, said the authorities would ensure the safety of those who surrendered, said Maj Gen Panya Singakda, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43 (CPM-43). He said since Thai police and army forces had stepped up their operations against the guerrillas last October, 14 guerrillas had been killed and 3 had given themselves up. There are an officially estimated 3,000 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) still fighting an underground war in southern Thai jungles along the border with Malaysia.

The major general added that the situation in the border areas was still serious, with reports of ambushes, looting and harassment of local people for food and "protection money." He said one reason for the recent increase in CPM guerrillas' activities was that they were not getting the support from the local people they had obtained in the past.

A military spokesman said yesterday that CPM insurgents recently stepped up their campaigns to acquire material support from the local people in southern Thailand in the past month. Speaking at the news conference at the Supreme Command, Col Thawisak Suwantat said CPM insurgents in Songkhla also distributed leaflets, seeking a truce with security forces. "The leaflets said that the CPM's purpose was to overthrow the Malaysian Government and its activities would not undermine the stability of Thailand in any way," he said. However, he added that the Thai forces would continue their campaigns against CPM elements. "The leaflet is only an old tactic which would produce nothing," he said.

Meanwhile, an informed source in CPM-43, which is responsible for the security in southern Thailand, said that four clashes with CPM guerrillas were recorded in Betong and Tharnto Districts in Yala in the past week. He described the clashes as only small skirmishes.

#### INDIAN DECISION TO RELEASE FISHERMEN REPORTED

BK281011 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, the Thai Embassy in India reported that the Indian authorities, out of regard for good Thai-Indian relations, have decided to release the 129 crewmen of the 5 Thai fishing trawlers seized earlier in Indian territorial waters. The fishermen in question are now being detained aboard the captured trawlers in (?Andhra). The Indian authorities concerned have indicated that the Thai fishermen will be released first before the trawlers. The Thai offices concerned are contacting the owners of the trawlers so that they may assist in the return of the fishermen.

NHAN DAN HITS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

OW290747 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- Under the title "Awkward Explanations" NHAN DAN today points to the difficulties and contradictions of the U.S. Government as shown in the State Union Message of President Ronald Reagan.

The paper writes: "Reagan's State Union Message chiefly concerns internal affairs, and only a few lines are devoted to the external policy. However, it is enough to reveal Reagan's warmongering nature. Again he threatened Cuba and Libya, and again he has blatantly put his nose in the internal affairs of Poland, distorted the situation in that country and tried to justify the 'sanctions' against Poland and the Soviet Union... The Reagan administration continues to dream of 'negotiating from a position of strength,' while continuing to step up the arms race."

The paper goes on: "Through the State Union Message one can see the impotence and dilemma of the U.S. ruling circles faced with a series of tough problems of this country. The Reagan administration still labours under the illusion of regaining its military supremacy and applying an external policy from a position of strength while the balance of forces in the world is evolving in a way more and more unfavourable to the United States. The policy of the Reagan administration remains basically one of guns and butter," the paper concludes.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO SUSLOV

OW290749 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today paid a floral tribute at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi to the memory of M.A. Suslov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

The delegation includes Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and head of its commission for foreign relations. The delegation's wreath bears the description "Respectful Homage to Comrade M.A. Suslov."

After observing a minute of silent respect for the deceased Soviet leader, the Vietnamese leaders made this entry in the mourners' book: "Deep mourning for Comrade M.A. Suslov, an eminent activist of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers' movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people."

Also today delegations from the party Commission for Foreign Relations, the Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party paid floral tribute at the Soviet Embassy.



DO MUOI PAYS TET VISIT TO SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW290015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers paid a Tet visit to the people, cadres and combatants of the armed forces and Soviet experts in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and to Minh Hai and Cuu Long Provinces on 23, 24 and 25 January.

In the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, Comrade Do Muoi called on and conveyed Tet greetings to the special zone party committee and people's council, to the Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet experts working at the Soviet-Vietnamese oil and gas joint enterprise, to the workers and employees of the tourist corporation serving the oil and gas sector, to the cadres and combatants of Army Corps 318 engaged in economic construction and to the family of Mrs Ho Thi Quy at the Thang Nhi ward of Vung Tau City, whose two sons are dead heroes.

In his meeting with the cadres of various sectors in the special zone, Comrade Do Muoi conveyed Tet greetings and commendations from the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers to local compatriots, cadres and combatants who scored achievements in implementing the 1981 State Plan and particularly in serving oil and gas exploration. He pointed out the importance of 1982 in the implementation of the 1981-85 5-Year State Plan and the special zone's responsibility in oil and gas exploration and stressed the need for the local party committee, administration and sectors to be aware of this great responsibility in order to cooperate with the oil and gas joint enterprise in reaching the targets set by the state for 1982 and subsequent years. Thus, 1982 must be marked by the special zone's comprehensive success in the specific tasks of building the economy, stabilizing the people's livelihood, consolidating national defense and maintaining political security to greet the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Do Muoi urged the local party committee and administration to pay greater attention to achieving solidarity and singlemindedness within the party and among the people, army-people solidarity and solidarity with the Soviet experts; heightening revolutionary vigilance, keeping national secrets; strictly practicing thrift and striving to overcome all difficulties in comprehensively developing the special zone, so that it will remain worthy of its important position.

Comrade Do Muoi held a work session with Comrade (Mamendov) and other Soviet experts on the implementation of the minutes of the first session of the Soviet-Vietnamese oil and gas joint enterprise. He gladly noted that many points in the minutes had been carried out speedily and fruitfully. On the occasion of Vietnam's traditional Tet festival, he wished the comrade director and other Soviet experts good health and happiness and expressed the hope that Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation would develop even more finely in all fields and that 1982 would see outstanding progress in the joint enterprise.

During his visit to Army Corps 318 cadres and combatants engaged in economic construction, Comrade Do Muoi warmly acclaimed their achievements in building their forces, organizing their lives and fulfilling assigned tasks. He urged them to exert greater efforts in the new year to rapidly and comprehensively develop their army corps and satisfactorily carry out the tasks related to oil and gas exploration while positively contributing to maintaining security in the territorial waters of the fatherland's southern part.

During the ceremony welcoming the Lunar New Year, Comrade Do Muoi commended the cadres and employees of the tourist corporation for their achievements in 1981 and their contributions to effectively implementing the objectives set for the oil and gas sector. He urged the corporation to strive in 1982 to further enjoy the leadership and assistance of the special zone's party committee echelons and administration, effect a new change in business organization and management, achieve solidarity and improve professional skills in order to better serve the oil and gas exploration work and tourists.



On behalf of the local people of all strata, cadres and combatants, Comrades Le Quang Thanh and Nguyen Hoa and the comrade colonel deputy commander of Army Corps 318 expressed wishes for good health to Comrade Do Muoi and other party and state leaders and pledged to scrupulously implement his instructions and score specific achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

In Minh Hai Province, Comrade Do Muoi laid a wreath at the cemetery of the combatants who laid down their lives in protection of the fatherland's southernmost part. He paid a Tet visit to the cadres of various sectors in the province, to the members of the party committee and people's committee of Vinh Loi District, which has been rated fair in production and in fulfilling its grain obligation to the state, to the Dong Hai state farm in the new economic zone of Minh Hai City and to a number of families of wounded soldiers, dead heroes and troops. He held a work session with Comrade Phan Ngoc Xuyen, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Nguyen Minh Duc, chairman of the provincial people's committee and then visited a number of installations.

At the Dong Hai state farm, where nearly 2,000 natives of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province are settled and participating in building a new economic zone, Comrade Do Muoi held a year-end meeting with the cadres and employees of the state farm, called on the Catholic family of Mr Le Van Huynh at Hai Phuc village and presented gifts to teenagers and children.

Comrade Duong Van Xep, director of the Dong Hai state farm, reported to Comrade Do Muoi that, since its founding, the state farm, with the assistance of the party, administration and people of Minh Hai Province, has overcome many difficulties to gradually build a number of material bases and put into cultivation some 1,600 out of the 3,350 hectares of wasteland over the past 4 years, and has achieved an output of 2 tons of paddy per hectare in a certain year. The state farm has also paid adequate attention to educational and public health work. More than 700 children of school age have been sent to kindergartens and general education classes organized by the state farm. The administration and state farm have made early material and spiritual preparations for welcoming the Nham Tuat Lunar New Year so that everyone can enjoy the Tet festival in peace in their new homeland.

During his visit to Mrs Nguyen Thi Hai's family in the fifth ward of Minh Hai City, Comrade Do Muoi heard, with great emotion, that five of her sons had joined the armed forces and four of them had laid down their lives in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. This year, although she has reached the age of 70, Mrs Hai is still continuing to positively participate in local activities as a member of the city's Fatherland Front Committee.

Comrade Do Muoi expressed the gratitude of our state and people to the families and mothers who had worthily contributed to the great success of the nation's sacred resistance in the past 50 years. He urged the families of combatants, disabled soldiers and dead heroes to continue to develop their patriotic and revolutionary traditions and make positive contributions to national construction and defense.

On this occasion, Comrade Do Muoi also urged the local party committee echelons and administration to take better care of the families of combatants, disabled soldiers and dead heroes who need help, and to properly implement the party and state policies towards the armed forces out of the frontline.

In Cuu Long Province, which has recorded many achievements in agricultural production, small industries and handicrafts and in fulfilling its grain obligation to the state, Comrade Do Muoi held a work session with Comrade Nguyen Dan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Trinh Van Lan, chairman of the provincial people's committee.

He conveyed Tet greetings to the cadres of various sectors, praised the provincial party organization and local people for their comprehensive achievements, especially those in agricultural production and in implementing the grain obligation to the state, and extended wishes for new successes in economic and cultural development and in the maintenance of political security.

#### QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON REVIEWING MILITARY TRAINING

OWO71055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: All our armed forces units are now reviewing their 1981 military training achievements, an important task that all armed units must scrupulously carry out. In this connection today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial points out:

Military training was fairly stabilized last year, with all armed units from the infantry to technical units of all armed branches and services striving to overcome difficulties and devoting much time and effort to military training. Noticeable progress was achieved in military training last year compared with previous years. According to plan, troops were given basic training, overall training, and training on combat realities. New progress was also made in planning and in promoting standardization levels and training procedures and methods, which directly contributed to enhancing our troops' combat ability and combat readiness.

However, although many units correctly observed the military training instructions from higher levels, organized training according to plan, devoted sufficient time to training and achieved satisfactory results, some units' military training results remained poor because of their rather lax management of training schedules and of the troops involved in training and because of their failure to properly follow the regular army training system.

Direct checks by the National Defense Ministry and by military region and military corps commands still show instances of inaccurate reporting in some units, with discrepancies between the actual and reported data. The purpose of reviewing military training achievements is to properly assess the efforts of all cadres and combatants and the results and quality of military training in each unit so as to gain practical and useful lessons for training in the new year. Therefore, reviewing military training activities does not merely mean reviewing achievements or reporting these achievements to higher levels. What really matters is that combatants and cadres, primarily leaders at all levels, should uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and conduct reviews to suit the actual situation in their units. They should correctly assess their units' strengths and weaknesses as well as the causes of such weaknesses, determine the responsibilities of each individual and each level and devise efficient measures for further enhancing the quality of training.

In fact, many objective difficulties existed in 1981, adversely affecting military training. However, what is important in reviewing achievements is that efforts should be made to detect subjective shortcomings and to avoid blaming failure on objective difficulties in order to develop strengths and overcome weaknesses and help achieve better results in military training in 1982.

The defense minister's instructions on military training and the directives from higher levels on this subject serve as a basis for the armed forces units' military training reviews. In order to rapidly and satisfactorily conduct military training reviews, it is necessary that careful and detailed preparations be made, that sufficient documents with accurate data be secured and that assessments by unit leaders be clear and specific.

While fulfilling their political responsibilities, cadres making reviews must adopt a scientific work method, tackling problems in a comprehensive manner while attaching particular attention to the main points, in order to draw practical lessons. Reviews must be concise and clear cut.

Unnecessarily lengthy reports must be avoided. All armed forces units, including combat and combat support units, both on the frontline and in the rear areas, must correctly review their 1981 military training achievements. Reviews of military region, armed service, armed branch and military corps levels are of particular importance because the experience gained from such reviews will serve as a guide for the entire army and will contribute to further enhancing that quality of military training in 1982.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR INDUCTION OF YOUTH URGED

OW200621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Implement the Task of Making Preparations for the First Round of Induction of Youths in 1982"]

[Text] Implementing the military service law recently promulgated by our state, the regions throughout the country are actively and satisfactorily completing the preparations for calling up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982. Dealing with this matter, the editorial of a recent issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses:

At a time when the various regions were actively and urgently preparing to call up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982, the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly on 30 December 1981 passed the military service law, which was promulgated on 10 January 1982 and took effect on the day of its promulgation.

This is an extremely important legal base for our people to develop their right of collective mastery and for each of our citizens to fulfill his military obligation. The regions will have more favorable conditions for satisfactorily performing the task of calling up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982 — the first phase will be implemented in accordance with the recently promulgated military service law.

Military service is a glorious obligation of citizens to serve in the VPA. Except those who are barred from this service as stipulated in Article 5, are in the period during which their right to serve in the armed forces is removed or are under detention, all citizens have the right and duty to discharge their military obligation. Male citizens from 18 to 27 years old, who have not served and who are in any region, rural area, street, trade school, vocational or higher education school, university, agency, enterprise or any other grass-roots unit, must be prepared to enlist. Specifically, every youth must correctly carry out the following procedures in accordance with the law:

- To go and register;
- To undergo a physical checkup; and
- To join the armed forces upon receiving an order from the military commander of his district, sector, city or the municipality subordinate to his province.

Draft deferment and exemption must be carried out in accordance with provisions of Articles 29, 30 and 31 of Section 3, Chapter IV of the military service law. Provisions for deferment and exemption in accordance with Decision No 61-CP of 19 February 1981, Decision No 333-CP of 1 October 1980 and previous documents are now no longer applicable.

This is a law that reflects the citizens' sacred obligation and noble right and is compatible with objective reality; namely, that over the past 2 years or so the state agencies, enterprises and installations have had time to train and assign personnel to replace the male citizens who, one after the other have been called upon to discharge their sacred obligation. The state agencies, the VFF, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vietnam Collective Peasants' Union, other organizations, schools and families have joined forces in motivating, educating and organizing their cadres, workers, personnel, members and sons in creating conditions for them to join the armed forces in the first phase of induction in 1982 in accordance with the military service law recently passed by the National Assembly and in forming a good basis for subsequent induction callups.



The open induction callup of youths has been accompanied by a list of those who are deferred from induction or exempted from military service. Announcing the results of physical checkups is a very correct decision that ensures a fair and rational induction callup. The correct and full implementation of this provision is a manifestation of the respect for the people's right of collective mastery.

The implementation of the military service law in our country is based on our people's patriotism and love for socialism. Every citizen has a military obligation and should voluntarily and with full awareness fulfill this sacred obligation. This is a broad masses campaign. The party and administration organizations, groups, armed forces, schools and families should coordinate their actions and form an amalgamated strength to motivate, educate and organize the citizens and create conditions for them to fulfill their tasks. The regional military agencies and members of military service councils at various levels should accurately and fully prepare all procedures and documents for every citizen before calling him up, should properly organize his sendoff and should create conditions for him to reach his induction center in good time. They should correctly implement the policy regarding soldiers' families and organize practical activities to motivate the inductees, ease their mind and make them enthusiastic in discharging their duties.

The village and ward people's committees and the agency, enterprise and grassroots unit chiefs should pay special attention to implementing the recently promulgated military service law. The regions should resolutely and satisfactorily carry out the callup of youths for the first phase of induction in 1982 with high quality, in accordance with the targeted number and in good time, thus actively contributing to building up the armed forces and firmly consolidating national defense.

#### NHAN DAN PROMOTES YOUTH IN DEFENSE DUTIES

BK211535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 21 January editorial: "Satisfactorily Prepare the Younger Generation for Fulfillment of National Defense Duties"]

[Text] Every independent and sovereign country must pay attention to building national defense and the armed forces in order to defend the fatherland. With tens of centuries of fighting against the northern expansionists and against various aggressive imperialist forces, national construction and defense have become a law of existence and development for our nation. Now that total independence and freedom have been regained and national unification has been achieved, our party, state and people, while building socialism and a new life, are again compelled to cope with a new, direct and dangerous enemy -- the big-nation Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they are waging a war in many fields and are preparing conditions for a large-scale war of aggression in order to annex our country and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

Defending the fatherland is the sacred duty and the noble right of every citizen, especially youths. The newly enacted law on military service was welcomed with great joy by our youths and people, for it reflects their rights to be masters and responds to their aspirations. The new law -- which institutionalizes the military service obligation and stipulates the preparation of youths for military service -- will have an important effect on the building of a powerful, standardized and modern People's Army capable of defeating the enemy in any type of war.



Beginning this spring, our youths will carry out their military service under the new law. Satisfactorily preparing the younger generation for fulfillment of their duties toward the fatherland and toward the international obligations will become not only a large-scale mass motivation drive but also a scientific and detailed organizational task. It is the duty and responsibility of the entire party and society.

Experience obtained from those localities with good records in drafting youths into the army -- such as Tu Loc District in Hai Hung, Yen Lang District in Haiphong, Hoa Lu District in Ha Nam Ninh, Tam Binh District in Cuu Long, Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Danang, the 3d precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, the Ba Din precinct of Hanoi and so forth -- shows that political and ideological indoctrination of the younger generation, from children to teenagers and youths, by families and society is very important. The patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism of various heroes, fallen combatants, and emulation fighters of our party and our people as a whole are an invaluable spiritual asset and a great source of encouragement for the younger generation.

All youths must be systematically given military training by the self-defense militia forces or must receive compulsory military training from various general schools, vocational training from various general schools, vocational training schools, vocational middle schools, universities and colleges. The popular military training is designed to make every youth familiar with the use of various types of commonly-used infantry weapons, ensuring that he can fight the enemy with either booby traps, spikes, mines or grenades and if necessary, can handle anti-aircraft guns, artillery pieces and mortars. Youths must also be trained on how to satisfactorily carry out patrol and guard missions, to capture commandos and scouts and to satisfactorily carry out combat-support activities, such as first-aid, the evacuation of wounded soldiers, communications, liaison and so forth.

The task of improving the military knowledge of youths requires us to develop the various national defense clubs and military sport games and to satisfactorily prepare replenishment forces for various armed services and technical combat branches.

The people's war for national defense under today's new conditions requires youths to have the good health, stamina, dynamism, intelligence, resourcefulness and accuracy needed for a high combat spirit and for complex and urgent combat situations. It is necessary to launch a movement to maintain physical fitness among youths in order to make them strong enough to engage in labor activities and remain combat ready for national defense.

Cultivating a sense of organization and discipline on a daily and permanent basis is also a demand to be met by the younger generation. This is designed to prepare them not only for military service but also for labor activities to build the fatherland.

Satisfactorily preparing youths for the fulfillment of military service is tantamount to actively contributing to strengthening national defense and building our army into a powerful revolutionary people's army with an even higher level of standardization and modernization capable of maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously under all circumstances.

#### HANOI UNITS ISSUE PLAN FOR TROOP RECRUITMENT

BK250956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Executing an order from the chairman of the Council of Ministers, all precincts, districts and cities in Hanoi, since the beginning of 1982, have intensively developed diverse activities in support of the first phase of troop recruitment for 1982.

The municipal military draft council has disseminated a plan for recruitment of youths into the army to the various precincts, districts and cities, and coordinated the activities of the various sectors, mass organizations and the VFF to study thoroughly the law on military service adopted recently by the National Assembly.

SRV, USSR SIGN TRANSPORT COOPERATION MINUTES

OW231327 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, Jan 20 -- Transport cooperation teams in the Vietnamese-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its eighth session here from January 11-19. They reviewed transport of goods between the two countries and other matters since their sixth meeting.

In furtherance of resolutions of the seventh session of the intergovernmental committee, the teams decided on measures to fulfill the programme for this year, which provides for improvement of loading at seaports, the transport of goods to reception points, and other matters. The minutes of the session were signed by Duong Bach Lien, Vietnamese vice-minister of transport and communications, and L.P. Nedyank, Soviet vice-minister of merchant marine.

JURIDICAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH USSR APPROVED

OW222120 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 22 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has ratified the agreement on juridical assistance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed on December 10, 1981. This was announced in a communique released here today following a one-day meeting of the Council of State.

SRV-CUBA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HAVANA

OW141758 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 -- A protocol on goods exchange between Vietnam and Cuba in 1982 was signed in Havana on January 12.

Signatories were Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram and his Cuban counterpart, Fuente Menendez.

MALAYSIAGHAZALI SAYS MALAYSIA READY TO HOST KHMER SUMMIT

BK270957 Hongkong AFP in English 0942 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance groups would "certainly get together again" to pursue the idea of a coalition, the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said today. Speaking to newsmen on his talks with the Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Tan Sri Ghazali said Malaysia and other ASEAN countries would be ready to provide facilities for another summitry of the three resistance leaders -- Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Malaysia, he said, had not received any formal letter from the Khmer Rouge rejecting the proposal for a loose anti-Vietnamese coalition as proposed by Singapore. He noted, however, that according to press reports the letter had been sent by the Khmer Rouge deputy prime minister, Ieng Sary, to all the ASEAN foreign ministers.

Tan Sri Ghazali had extensive discussions on the Kampuchean situation and other regional developments with Prof Mokhtar, who flew in here last night on a one-day visit. "We will be in close touch with the rest of our ASEAN friends watching these developments and to see how we can be helpful in bringing about a political solution of the whole problem of Kampuchea," Tan Sri Ghazali said. The Malaysian foreign minister was addressing his first news conference after his miraculous escape from a plane crash 17 days ago.

Asked whether he was disappointed by the Khmer Rouge's rejection of the proposal for a loose coalition, the foreign minister said he was sorry that an agreement, which looked so near, had not come about. But he was not disappointed in the sense that they had not rejected the principle of a coalition. "I am certain the three will get together again, and begin (the efforts for a coalition) once more," he said.

Comment on Ghazali Remarks

BK281609 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister yesterday expressed Malaysia's willingness to help in whatever way possible and bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. This included the possibility of hosting talks between the three main resistance groups.

The rejection of Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition between the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the Moulinala was disappointing, but it is useful to note that the Khmer Rouge have not closed the door completely. The idea of a loose coalition was rejected by the Khmer Rouge on the grounds that such a coalition would be weak and unworkable. What they want is a stronger coalition where each group may have to give up some of its identity and independence and merge into a stronger, single entity. There have been various proposals regarding this single unified resistance grouping, but all of them have as their central thesis the need for the Khmer Rouge to give up their ideology, acknowledge and [words indistinct] their past sins, as when they killed hundreds of thousands of their own people, and finally giving over the leadership to Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. These are tough positions, and the Khmer Rouge are not expected to accept them.

But, the Khmer Rouge must remember that they have discredited themselves in the eyes of their own people. The Kampuchean people fear them even more than they fear the Vietnamese. Though they will never accept the puppet Heng Samrin regime, they will prefer him and the consequent Vietnamese domination to rule by the Khmer Rouge.

Through their own genocidal policies, the Khmer Rouge are today hated by their own people. There is thus a vital need for the Khmer Rouge to submerge themselves in a coalition that would make them more presentable to their own people.

Malaysia has offered its services as a host to all the three factions, if they want to have further talks on this issue. It is to be hoped that there would be some solution to the problem, because the longer it takes, the more difficult it will become to retain the present support given to the ASEAN's stand.

Meanwhile, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr stated yesterday that Vietnam might participate in negotiations for a political solution to the Indochinese state, if careful steps were adopted by negotiators. There can be no dispute over the fact there can be no solution to the Kampuchean problem without the active support of Vietnam. Vietnam has not been too cooperative thus far, as evidenced by its rejection of the peace proposal by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Vietnam has everything going in its favor in Indochina at the present moment, but it must be remembered the situation was created by the force of military arms, and Vietnam's recent history is testimony of the fact that the world's most powerful weapon and power cannot suppress the freedom of the people and nation.

The ASEAN group of nations, especially Indonesia, have actively exerted efforts to allow Vietnam to get off the hook in Kampuchea. Indonesia has proposed that there should be a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in return for a UN-supervised free and fair general elections. This proposal may well provide a long-term solution to Kampuchea, which is today the main destabilizing factor towards peace in Southeast Asia.



IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF'S OFFICIAL VISIT

## Arrival Ceremony

OW221325 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf planed into a red [carpet] welcome today at the Manila International Airport. For details, here is Jose Carlos of KBS news: [Begin recording] It was an elaborate welcome for Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, whose country has growingly become important to the Philippines, not only for its oil, but also for its labor imports of Filipino workers. The first lady and Prime Minister Cesar Virata led welcomers this morning for the visiting Ma'ruf, who was accorded military honors at the new Manila International Airport. With the Iraqi official is a 30-man mission that will assist him in furthering Philippine-Iraqi relations.

Tonight the Iraqi vice president meets with the president at Malacanang. The 7-day visit of the Iraqi dignitary will afford him a better perspective of Philippine development, including the status of Muslim Filipinos in the country.

## Meeting, Dinner With Marcos

JN231144 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his wishes for the continued prosperity development of the Philippines. This occurred when the Philippine president received Ma'ruf at the presidential palace yesterday.

The Philippine president asked the Iraqi vice president to convey his greetings to President leader Saddam Husayn and his wishes for the continued prosperity and development of Iraq, under the wise leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

During the meeting Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf reviewed the racist Persian enemy's aggression against Iraq and how Iraq was compelled to reply to defend its territory and independence. He also explained Iraq's response from a strong position to the international initiatives to stop the war, the insistence of the racist Persian enemy to prolong the war and the arms cooperation between the Iranian regime and the Zionist enemy who attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor to weaken the Arab nation's ability to confront its enemies and to eliminate the achievements of the Ba'th Party and revolution in Iraq.

The Iraqi vice president asserted the importance of developing the Nonaligned Movement to create international balance, solve economic issues and safeguard the independence of the movement's countries. The Philippine president showed full understanding of Iraq's viewpoint on its just war against the racist Persian enemy. Iraqi-Philippine relations and ways of developing them in the interest of the two countries were reviewed, and current Arab and international issues were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister, and Na'il Najim, director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, Iraq's ambassador to the Philippines and the Philippine ambassador in Baghdad.

Ferdinand Marcos hosted a dinner in the presidential palace last night in honor of Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his accompanying delegation. President Marcos delivered a speech on this occasion in which he praised Iraq's policy under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and its support for developing of countries to safeguard their independence. He stressed that the Iraqi vice president's visit to the Philippines reflects the advanced relations between the two countries and their common understanding of international issues. He also praised Iraq's ancient culture and the enlightened ideology which Iraq has given to mankind.

In his reply speech, the vice president expressed his appreciation to President Marcos for his growing interest in developing the relations between the two countries, stressing that these relations were built on bases that serve their interests and their people. The Iraqi vice president discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing that Iraq was forced to enter the war to defend its sovereignty when the Persian enemy tried to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs and to export the revolution from Iran to Iraq.

The dinner was attended by the Philippine prime minister, Mrs Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippine president, ministers, high-ranking officials and heads of diplomatic missions in Manila.

In a special ceremony, President Marcos bestowed on Taha Muhyi an-Din Ma'ruf and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, the Philippine Medal of the First Class. The ceremony was attended by the Philippine prime minister and high-ranking officials.

#### Virata-Ma'ruf Trade Talks

HK260033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Philippines and Iraq began closed-door talks yesterday on improving and strengthening economic and trade relations. The meeting was between Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. They discussed matters on improving trade between Iraq and the Philippines. Virata said a communique on the talks will be issued tomorrow at the completion of the discussions. The Iraqi vice president is also scheduled to hold meetings with Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin and Labor Minister Blas Ople.

The Iraqi vice president was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of the East. The ceremony was attended by the first lady, Mrs Marcos, and other Cabinet officials. Vice President Ma'ruf cited the stability of the Philippine society. He attributed this to the great improvements in the field of education and culture in the country.

#### INA Report on Talks

JN251403 Baghdad in Arabic 0955 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Manila, 25 Jan (INA) -- Official talks began here today between Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Means of consolidating bilateral relations and the developments in the Arab and international situation were discussed during the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Virata welcomed the Iraqi vice president and his accompanying delegation, stressing that this visit would consolidate and strengthen relations between the two countries. The Iraqi vice president expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation by President and Mrs Marcos, the prime minister and other Philippines officials, saying that this reflects the true friendship between the two countries and their desire to develop their relations.

The Iraqi vice president said: Our visit to the Philippines, which we made despite the war Iraq is waging against the aggressors, shows under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, the importance Iraq attaches to building equitable relations with the Third World countries based on respecting sovereignty and mutual benefits.

Ma'ruf reviewed the huge developments which Iraq had achieved under the leadership of the Ba'th party, and which aim at building a unique experiment which will provide justice and equality to the sons of our people in Iraq and equal chances for them to build a progressive and strong Iraq. He said that Iraq is keen to play an active and positive role on Arab and international issues, particularly the Nonaligned Movement and to preserve its principles which guarantee independence for its countries and free them from international interference and facts.

Ma'ruf touched on the war with Iran. He said that the Iranians began the war when they bombed Iraqi cities and regions on 4 September 1980 which prompted us to defend our sovereignty and drive evil away from Iraq. He pointed out that from the beginning of the war Iraq has welcomed international efforts to reach a peaceful solution but the Iranian regime rejected these efforts due to its expansionist and racist policy which is backed by imperialist and Zionist quarters. He also pointed to the conspiracy revealed in Bahrain behind which the Iranian regime sought to threaten the security and safety of the Arab Gulf.

Ma'ruf then spoke about the continuous Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Arab Palestinian people, stressing that this policy which is backed by U.S. imperialism endangers the region's security, especially the treacherous aggression on Iraqi nuclear installations and the annexation of the Syrian Heights. He hoped that our visit to the Philippines would open new doors within the process of bilateral relations for serving the two countries, referring to the proposal of President Saddam Husayn at the Havana conference for nonaligned countries which called for establishing a world fund for helping the developing countries which suffer from inflation. This inflation will be discussed at the meeting of the Group of 77 next month in Baghdad in which the Philippines will participate.

The Philippines' prime minister stressed his country's true desire to consolidate and develop relations with Iraq in all fields, praising Iraq's policy and the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and his assistance to the developing countries. He showed understanding of the viewpoints that were expressed by the Iraqi vice president during his talks.

#### Meeting With Philippine Muslims

JN261913 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received at his place of residence this morning a delegation representing Muslims in the Philippines.

During the visit, the vice president explained that the party and revolution commands, led by President Saddam Husayn, attach importance to Muslims in the world at large and show concern for their holy places. He also reviewed Iraq's financial assistance to Islamic schools and institutions.

Ma'ruf reviewed the Persian enemy's aggression, its background and motives and the Khomeyni clique's policy, which is hostile to the spirit of Islam and to divine teachings. He referred to Iraq's response to the efforts exerted by the Islamic Conference Organization and other organizations to stop the war despite the victories that Iraq is achieving along the battle fronts from the premise of the humane principles which constitute the basis of Iraq's policy and to avoid shedding the blood of Muslims as Islamic teachings dictate.

On the problems of the Muslims in the Philippines, the vice president said: Proceeding from our principles of respect for the sovereignty of other states, noninterference in domestic affairs and respect for territorial integrity, Iraq considers this issue to be a domestic one, concerning the Philippines government and people alone, and hopes that the concerned parties will seek peaceful solutions to achieve unity in the Philippines.

The delegation representing Muslims in the Philippines expressed understanding of Iraq's viewpoint on the war against Iran and expressed support for Iraq's sound stand on settling the dispute.

#### Joint Trade Commission

OW261305 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The government's Muslim Filipino development and assistance program has impressed Iraq's vice president. After a briefing on the Republic of the Philippines [RP] Government's Muslim Filipino policies, Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf praised the effort to improve the lot of Muslim Filipinos. Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon gave the briefing at Malacanang. The Iraqi official was informed it was the government's policy to protect the interests of the Filipinos regardless of faith and belief.



Meanwhile, the Iraq-RP Joint Trade Commission was organized today to highlight the visit here of the Iraq trade mission. David Nye covered the story at the old Congress Building. [Begin David Nye recording] A cultural and scientific agreement and [an agreement on] a joint Iraq-Philippines trade commission were signed this afternoon at the executive house in Manila. Signing on behalf of the Iraqi Government was Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin signed for the Philippines.

In his remarks, Romulo praised the agreements as memorable and historic in the relationship of the two countries. He added these pacts not only affected the two countries intellectually, but also emotionally. For his part, Minister 'Ali said that this is a right start for RP-Iraq relations. He also said he was very much convinced cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened.

The joint Iraq-Philippine trade commission is a body which will monitor trade between the two countries. This was first conceived during the first lady's visit to Iraq last year. This trade body will meet annually with the site of the meeting alternating between Manila and Baghdad. For KBS News, this is David Nye. [end recording]

#### 27 Jan Press Conference

JN271533 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has stated that Iraq's foreign policy is based on constant principles, foremost of which is respect for the sovereignty and independence of other states and noninterference in their domestic affairs. Ma'ruf added: proceeding from this stand, and after failing in convincing officials in Iran to suspend their aggressions, recurrent provocations and blatant interference in Iraq's domestic affairs, the latter found itself compelled to defend itself and use force to halt this aggression.

At a press conference here this morning before leaving for Singapore, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that, despite its victories and military superiority, Iraq had repeatedly announced, through its president, that it is ready to halt the fighting and hold negotiations to a solution to the dispute that will safeguard the two countries' legitimate rights. Ma'ruf added that Iraq has responded to the peace initiatives by Islamic and international organizations while Iran had rejected them.

Ma'ruf stressed that Iraq considers the Palestinian cause a central one and that the expelling of the Palestinians from their lands, replacing them by aliens, confiscating their properties, depriving them of their minimum rights and trying to liquidate them are things that cannot be condoned by mankind. Ma'ruf added that the persistence of the Zionist entity in its policy of aggression against the Arabs backed by the United States contravenes all international norms and conventions. The forcible annexation of more Arab land by Israel is something on which we cannot remain silent. Ma'ruf said: We shall work with all our ability to put an end to the Zionists' aggressions.

Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf explained that the Zionist entity continuously seeks to halt our scientific, technological and economic development and that the Israeli raid against our nuclear installations clearly demonstrate this hostile spirit toward the Arabs.

On Iraq's role in the Nonaligned Movement, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that Iraq is a founding member of this movement, has been and continues to be committed to its principles, has actively participated in all its conferences and has contributed to the movement's efforts to safeguard security, peace and stability in the world and to keep away from all blocs and alliances.



## Delegation's Departure

OW271225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Philippines appreciates Iraq's effort toward the setting up of a world fund to fight inflation. This was expressed today before the conclusion of the Iraq trade mission. The mission, led by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, left this morning after a 6-day visit. The first lady led government officials in giving the Iraqi mission a warm sendoff at the MIA [Manila International Airport]. The Iraqi vice president was accorded military honors before enplaning for Singapore. Also at the airport were Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes.

Before leaving, Vice President Ma'ruf and his party paid a farewell call on President Marcos at Malacanang. The vice president expressed his deep gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation by the government and people of the Philippines the past 6 days.

The Iraqi vice president's visit here, in return for Madame Marcos' visit to Iraq last year, further strengthened the ties of friendship and cooperation between Manila and Baghdad.

## 27 Jan Joint Statement

JN272021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) -- The Philippines has expressed appreciation for Iraq's response to the efforts that are being exerted at the international level to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and to reach a peaceful settlement on the basis of UN and Nonaligned Movement principles.

The Philippines also expressed support for the efforts of the United Nations and the other parties, including the Islamic Conference Organization, to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It also expressed the hope that the two parties to the dispute would seek a peaceful and satisfactory solution that will develop and promote the nations in the region.

This was contained in the joint statement issued in Manila and Baghdad this evening at the end of the visit Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf paid to the Philippines and his talks with the Philippine prime minister, Cesar Virata.

The statement notes that the two sides had stressed the need to safeguard peace and security in the Arab Gulf region and to avoid the interference of the big powers in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region to guarantee their independence and development. They also agreed that security in the Arab Gulf region is the sole responsibility of the countries in the region, without the interference of any foreign party.

The Philippine side reiterated its denunciation of the Israel air raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations, given that it seriously violates the UN Charter and international law. The Philippine side described the aggression as a vilification of the developing countries' right to achieve scientific progress through the use of technology for peaceful purpose and social development.

The Iraqi and Philippine sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between their two countries and stressed that there are new scopes for cooperation between them. The two sides stressed their desire to expand cooperation in the spheres of industry, trade, economic ventures, science, technology, energy and culture on the basis of mutual interests and equality.

On reviewing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides reiterated support for the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate and establish their own independent state in Palestine. They also reiterated their recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative and condemned Israel's decisions to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, considering them a violation of international norms and laws and of the United Nations. They called on the international community to disregard these decisions and consider them null and void. They also condemned [word indistinct] recurrent aggressions against Lebanon and the violation of its territorial integrity and independence.

The two sides agreed to work to halt the arms race [words indistinct] under effective international supervision. They welcomed current efforts for reducing the arms race and banning nuclear weapons. They pointed out that any progress achieved on this road will contribute to consolidating world peace and security.

The Iraqi and Philippine sides expressed support for the policy of peaceful coexistence among the members of the international community, regardless of the nature of their economic and social regimes. They appealed to the countries and peoples of the world, including the big powers, to act in a responsible manner on issues which affect world peace and security.

On the international situation, ITU developments and the situation in their two regions, the two sides expressed full support for the United Nations and the basic principles acknowledged in its charter, particularly those that call for respect for the independence and territorial integrity of countries, the inadmissibility of using force or threats in international relations and the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of others. The two sides also expressed concern over the escalation of tension between the big powers and the possibilities of war by proxy which pose a threat to the peoples' sovereignty and independence. They stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations in an effective manner, so that it may deal with the various problems which expose world stability to danger, to safeguard peace, which may evaporate as a result of disputes that escalate into comprehensive international confrontations and a war between the big powers.

The two sides expressed concern over the continued tension and disputes in Southeast Asia, which creates an atmosphere of instability and hampers the region's economic progress and development. They expressed hope that constructive efforts might be exerted to reach a comprehensive settlement to all the disputes among all the countries in the region and the other countries concerned. They also expressed anxiety over the exacerbation of tension in Africa, which may encourage foreign intervention, and expressed the need to settle the continent's problems through a dialogue among its countries.

The statement says that the Philippine prime minister, Cesar Virata, accepted Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf's invitation to visit Iraq.

#### RULING PARTY UNDER FIRE FOR BATASAN PERFORMANCE

HK240606 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Stung by criticisms from the opposition and a threat by President Marcos that he will resort to his decree-making powers if they do not act fast enough to meet contingencies, KBL members of the Batasan have finally decided to put their act together. They will meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in what Batasan insiders describe as attempts to crack the party whip in the face of mounting criticism from the opposition on the Batasan's poor performances. The Batasan leadership, through Speaker Querube Makalintal and Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, is expected to appeal to KBL members to perform their legislative duties as expected of them by their constituents.

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